

## **Appendix P**

### **Documentation of the Section 106 Consulting Party Process**

Memorandum of Agreement dated December 3, 2003

FHWA 800.11(e) Documentation and Transmittal Letter to Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (except Appendices)

FHWA Section 106 Findings and Determinations

Section 106 Compliance Plan

Correspondence from the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer

Letter to Edith Sarra (August 27, 2003)

Letter to Linda Weintraut, Ph.D. (August 19, 2003)

Letter to Kathleen H. Quinn (July 28, 2003)

Letter to John R. Baxter (May 9, 2003)

Letter to Curtis H. Tomak (December 13, 2002)

Letter to Janice Osadczuk (November 7, 2002)

Letter to Linda Weintraut, Ph.D. (November 4, 2002)

Letter to Alexander Scott (September 12, 2002)

Letter to Linda Weintraut, Ph.D. (September 11, 2002)

Letter to Linda Weintraut, Ph.D. (July 12, 2002)

Letter to Linda Weintraut, Ph.D. (June 26, 2002)

Letter to Linda Weintraut, Ph.D. (June 13, 2002)

Letter to Linda Weintraut, Ph.D. (June 10, 2002) regarding Gibson and Knox Counties

Letter to Linda Weintraut, Ph.D. (June 10, 2002) regarding Putnam, Pike, Marion and Monroe Counties

Letter to Linda Weintraut, Ph.D. (June 10, 2002) regarding Morgan and Hendricks Counties

Letter to Linda Weintraut, Ph.D. (June 7, 2002)

Letter to Linda Weintraut, Ph.D. (May 29, 2002)

Letter to Linda Weintraut, Ph.D. (May 28, 2002)

Correspondence to Consulting Parties from FHWA

Letter (July 30, 2003)

Letter (March 28, 2003)

Letters (March 11, 2003)

Letter (February 14, 2003)

Letter (July 31, 2002)

Letter (July 12, 2002)

Letter (April 24, 2002)

Letter (August 30, 2001)

Mailing List of Consulting Parties

Minutes of Consulting Party Meetings

Letter from Delaware Nation (June 17, 2002)

**MOA**



**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT**  
**BETWEEN THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION AND**  
**THE INDIANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER**  
**REGARDING THE**  
**SELECTION OF A CORRIDOR FOR**  
**I-69, FROM EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA**

WHEREAS, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in cooperation with the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT), is preparing a Tier 1 environmental impact statement (EIS) for the selection of a corridor for the proposed Interstate highway (I-69) through southwestern Indiana between Evansville and Indianapolis (“the undertaking”);

WHEREAS, FHWA has consulted with the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f);

WHEREAS, pursuant to 36 C.F.R. §§ 800.4(b)(2) and 800.5(a)(3), FHWA and INDOT have adopted a phased approach for identifying listed or eligible historic and/or archaeological resources and evaluating adverse effects;

WHEREAS, under that phased approach, FHWA and INDOT have undertaken efforts during Tier 1 to identify and evaluate historic and archaeological properties that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and intend to undertake further efforts to identify and evaluate historic and archaeological properties during Tier 2;

WHEREAS, the SHPO concurs that the investigation and evaluation of historic and archaeological properties completed to date is satisfactory for purposes of Tier 1 decision-making, with the understanding that further efforts to identify and evaluate historic and archaeological properties take place, in consultation with the SHPO, during Tier 2;

WHEREAS, FHWA has determined that each of the corridors examined in the Tier 1 EIS has the potential to cause adverse effects upon properties included in or eligible for inclusion in NRHP;

WHEREAS, it is the intention of FHWA and INDOT to identify the corridor known as “Alternative 3C” as the preferred alternative in the Tier 1 Final EIS;

WHEREAS, following the completion of Tier 1 EIS, FHWA and INDOT will conduct Tier 2 environmental studies to determine the specific alignment, including compliance with the Section 106 process to determine specific impacts to historic properties as well as opportunities for avoidance, minimization of harm, and appropriate mitigation for the undertaking;

WHEREAS, it is the intention of FHWA and INDOT to divide Alternative 3C, if it is approved in Tier 1, into the following “Tier 2 sections” for purposes of Tier 2 studies: I-64 to SR-64 (near Oakland City); SR-64 to US 50 (near Washington); US 50 to US 231 (near Crane Naval Surface

Warfare Center); US 231 to SR 37 (near Bloomington); SR 37 to SR 39 (near Martinsville); and SR 39 to I-465 (near Indianapolis);

WHEREAS, FHWA and INDOT desire to enter into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) at this time in order to establish a framework for conducting Section 106 consultation for Alternative 3C in Tier 2;

WHEREAS, INDOT has participated in consultation and has been invited to be a signatory to this MOA; and

WHEREAS, while the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP or Council) has not formally entered Section 106 consultation for this undertaking, FHWA and INDOT have communicated with the ACHP at key points throughout this process, including during the development of this MOA;

WHEREAS, the Section 106 Consulting Parties, as listed in Appendix A to this MOA, have participated in Section 106 consultation and have been invited to concur in this MOA;

NOW, THEREFORE, FHWA and the SHPO agree that the undertaking will be implemented in accordance with the following Stipulations in order to take into account the potential effects of the undertaking on historic properties.

### **STIPULATIONS**

The FHWA will ensure that the following stipulations are implemented:

#### **I. Section 106 Consultation during Tier 2**

- A. **Tier 2 Sections.** Each Tier 2 section, as defined in the Tier 1 EIS, will be considered a separate undertaking for purposes of Section 106 consultation during Tier 2.
- B. **Applicable Requirements.** During Tier 2, FHWA will conduct Section 106 consultation for each Tier 2 section in accordance with all applicable Federal and Indiana state laws and regulations, including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and the Section 106 regulations (36 C.F.R. Part 800), and also including 16 U.S.C. § 470hh and 16 U.S.C. § 470w-3, which require the confidentiality of archaeological site information to be maintained. Nothing in this MOA is intended to supersede or modify any requirement contained in the Section 106 statute, the Section 106 regulations, or any other applicable laws or regulations.
- C. **Coordination of Tier 2 Studies in Adjacent Sections.** FHWA will consult with the SHPO regarding the coordination of Section 106 consultation activities in adjacent Tier 2 sections early in the development of the Tier 2 studies for those sections.

- D. Consulting Parties. During Tier 2, the same party may be designated as a consulting party for more than one section.

## **II. Tier 2 Section 106 Commitments and Conceptual Mitigation**

FHWA and INDOT agree to implement and/or fund the activities listed in this section as part of the Tier 2 environmental studies. Additional commitments may be made, as appropriate, as an outcome of the Section 106 consultation process for each Tier 2 section.

### **A. Avoidance and Minimization of Impacts**

1. In General. In accordance with the consultation process required under Section 106 and in accordance with other applicable laws, FHWA and INDOT will seek ways to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse impacts to the environment, including adverse effects to historic properties.
2. Resources in Adjacent Sections. FHWA and INDOT will ensure that the scope of work for each Tier 2 environmental study includes an analysis of resources (including historic and archeological resources) located just beyond the termini for that section. This analysis is intended to ensure that decisions reached in one section do not prematurely limit consideration of avoidance alternatives for resources in adjacent sections.
3. Alternatives Analysis in Tier 2 Studies. Each Tier 2 study will consider alternatives for completing I-69 between the termini for a single Tier 2 section. In general, the range of alternatives considered in a Tier 2 study will be confined to the corridor selected in Tier 1. However, the flexibility will exist to consider alternatives outside the selected corridor. The issue of whether to consider alternatives outside the selected corridor will be determined in accordance with the Tier 1 Final EIS and the Record of Decision and in consultation with resource agencies (including the SHPO) during Tier 2.
4. Context-Sensitive Solutions. FHWA and INDOT will apply the principles of context-sensitive solutions during project development, in accordance with applicable INDOT policies. In accordance with those principles and where appropriate, FHWA and INDOT will develop each Tier 2 section with sensitivity to aesthetic values and the historic context, utilizing the services of professionals with experience in areas related to historic preservation.
5. Noise Abatement. FHWA and INDOT will seek to minimize adverse noise effects on historic properties, which have noise-sensitive characteristics that contribute to the historic significance, in accordance with state and federal noise regulations, policies, and guidance.

**B. Preservation and Enhancement**

1. Historic Preservation Plans (HPPs). FHWA and INDOT will consider preparing HPPs for historic properties and districts impacted by a Tier 2 section, as appropriate, to provide a context for the implementation of specific mitigation measures.
2. Historic Preservation Easements. FHWA and INDOT will investigate opportunities for establishing preservation easements to protect historically significant features within historic properties or districts impacted by a Tier 2 section.
3. Acquisition and Transfer. FHWA and INDOT will investigate opportunities for acquiring historic properties impacted by a Tier 2 section and transferring ownership of such land to governmental or other appropriate entities.

**C. Education and Interpretation**

1. Interpretive Centers. FHWA and INDOT will investigate opportunities for developing interpretive centers for historic and archeological resources, possibly in conjunction with other facilities, such as rest areas. Themes such as the following will be investigated further in Tier 2 studies for the development of interpretive centers:
  - a. Limestone Quarry – Monroe County
  - b. Virginia Iron Works – Monroe County
  - c. Wabash and Erie Canal – Gibson and Pike County
2. Brochures, Guides, and Educational Materials. FHWA and INDOT will investigate opportunities for publishing brochures, guides, and educational materials or developing electronic means of disseminating information related to the historic and archaeological resources in Southwest Indiana. In particular, FHWA and INDOT will investigate the possibility of preparing a guide that identifies and provides a historical context for structures that are visible from the highway. Moreover, FHWA and INDOT will investigate opportunities to prepare thematic educational materials related to prominent historic or archaeological themes throughout Southwest Indiana. The following themes will be investigated in Tier 2 for the development of such materials:
  - a. transportation (canals, railroads, roads)
  - b. southern migration as illustrated through the architecture of historic properties along the route



- c. coal industry (how strip mining has altered the landscape of southwestern Indiana)
  - d. African American settlements and the Underground Railroad
  - e. Native American cultures of central, south-central, and southwestern Indiana during the pre-European contact and historic periods
  - f. agriculture.
3. Interpretive Signage. Where appropriate, FHWA and INDOT, in consultation with the SHPO, will consider placing interpretive signs describing significant historic and archaeological resources.
- a. Interpretive signage will explain the significance of the historic and archaeological resources, their context, and their importance to the development of the area.
  - b. Interpretive signage will not disclose specific locations of archaeological resources.
  - c. Interpretive signage will be located at rest areas on the Interstate System or on appropriate roadways off the Interstate System.
  - d. Locations and themes for interpretive signage will be determined in consultation with local and county historical societies, county historians, and other historical groups.

**D. Technical Support for Section 106 Activities**

- 1. GIS Capability. FHWA and INDOT will work with the SHPO to develop the SHPO's GIS capability to facilitate Tier 2 consultation and to support historic preservation reviews for other transportation projects in Southwest Indiana.
- 2. Interim Reports. FHWA and INDOT will provide funding and technical assistance to support a comprehensive effort to update the Interim Reports for Gibson, Pike, Daviess, Martin, Monroe, Morgan, Johnson, and Warrick counties, and the Interim Report for the portion of Marion County that includes Decatur, Perry, and Franklin townships.
- 3. Archaeology. FHWA and INDOT will provide financial and technical assistance to the SHPO for the further development of GIS-based tools for identifying and recording archaeological sites.


### III. Administrative Stipulations

- A. Amendments. Any signatory to this MOA may propose that it be amended, whereupon the signatory shall consult with the other signatories to this MOA within 30 days to consider an amendment pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(c).
- B. Termination. Any signatory to this MOA may terminate the agreement by providing 30 days written notice to the other parties, provided that the parties will consult during the period prior to termination to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination. This MOA may be terminated by the execution of a subsequent agreement that explicitly terminates or supercedes its terms.
- C. Monitoring. The SHPO may monitor activities carried out pursuant to this MOA. The FHWA will cooperate with the SHPO in carrying out their monitoring and review responsibilities.
- D. Duration. This MOA shall remain in effect for twenty (20) years from the date of its execution, unless the signatories agree in writing to an extension.

Execution of this MOA by FHWA, the SHPO, and INDOT, and implementation of its terms, evidence that FHWA has afforded the Council an opportunity to participate in the Tier 1 EIS for I-69 from Evansville to Indianapolis and comment on its potential to affect historic properties, and that FHWA has taken into account the potential effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

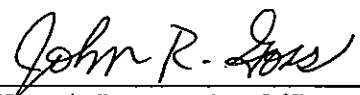
#### SIGNATORIES:

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Division Administrator

12-3-2003  
Date

INDIANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State Historic Preservation Officer

12/3/03  
Date

**INVITED SIGNATORY:**

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

7. Ben-Hur  
Commissioner

12/3/03  
Date

**CONCURRING PARTY:**

[Insert Name]

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

[INDIVIDUAL PAGE PER CONCURRING PARTY TO BE INSERTED INTO AGREEMENT  
WHEN SIGNED]

**FHWA 800.11(e) Documentation  
and Transmittal Letter to  
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation**





U.S. Department  
of Transportation  
**Federal Highway  
Administration**

Indiana Division

575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

March 11, 2003

Mr. Don L. Klima, Director  
Advisory Council On Historic Preservation  
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Room 809  
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Klima:

Subject: I-69 Indianapolis to Evansville, Indiana Tier 1 EIS  
Submittal of 36 CFR 800.11(e) Documentation

The Indiana Department of Transportation has proposed an Interstate highway (I-69) between the cities of Indianapolis and Evansville, Indiana. The National Environmental Policy Act evaluation is being accomplished using a tiered process because of the size and complexity of the project (many alternatives are approximately 150 miles long in a study area a quarter of the State of Indiana). The Tier 1 Draft Environmental Impact Statement was published in July 2002.

Consultation with consulting parties and the State Historic Preservation Officer has resulted in potential adverse effects to properties potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places if I-69 were to be built. As a result, the enclosed documentation is being submitted to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6(a)(3). The documentation includes all the required information stated in 36 CFR 800.11(e), including the views of the consulting parties and the public.

Upon the execution of the Memorandum of Agreement, the Federal Highway Administration will send the information specified in 36 CFR 800 to the ACHP. If you require further information please contact Robert Dirks of this office at (317) 226-7492.

Sincerely yours,

John R. Baxter, P.E.  
Division Administrator

By: Robert E. Dirks, P.E.  
Environmental Engineer

cc: John Goss, Indiana SHPO (with enclosure)  
Janice Osadczuk -- INDOT (with enclosure)

Encl.





**FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION  
DOCUMENTATION OF SECTION 106 FINDING OF  
POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECTS**

**800.11(e) Documentation**

**PURSUANT TO 36 CFR 800.6(a) (3)**

**I-69**

**EVANSVILLE TO INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA**

**DES. NO.: 9906000**

**March 2003**



## **Table of Contents**

1. Description of the Undertaking .....	3
2. Efforts to Identify Historic Properties and Archaeological Resources .....	7
3. Describe Affected Historic Properties and Archaeological Resources .....	21
4. Describe the Undertaking's Effects on Historic Properties and Archaeological Resources .....	26
5. Explain Application of Criteria of Adverse Effects .....	27
6. Summary of Consulting Parties and Public Views .....	27

## **Appendices**

Appendix A – FHWA Section 106 Findings and Determinations

Appendix B – Section 106 Compliance Plan

Appendix C – Mailing List of Consulting Parties

Appendix D - Correspondence from the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer

Appendix E – Correspondence to Consulting Parties

Appendix F – Minutes of Consulting Party Meetings

Appendix G – Letter from Native American Tribe

Appendix H – The I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study: Section 106 Report

Appendix I – I-69 Tier I EIS Archaeological Records Check

Appendix J – I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study: Section 106 Report: Historic Context  
for Southwestern Indiana

## List of Figures

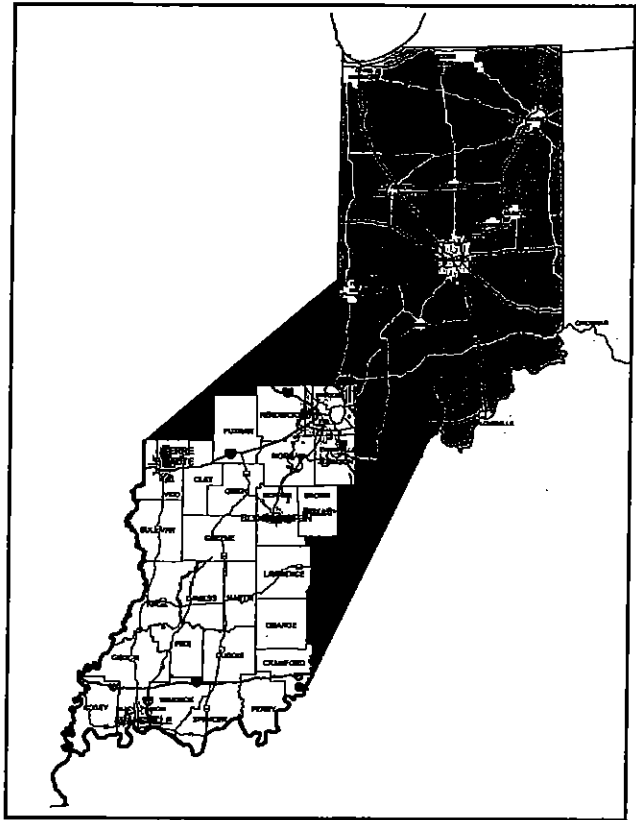
Figure 1 – Study Area .....	3
Figure 2 – Tiering Process and Tier 1 Activities .....	4
Figure 3 – Illustration of Study Band, Corridor, and Working Alignment .....	5
Figure 4 – Area of Potential Effects .....	6
Figure 5 – Potential Amish District .....	13
Figure 6 – Maryland Ridge Area .....	15
Figure 7 – Rural Greene County Area .....	16
Figure 8 – Virginia Iron Works Location .....	19
Figure 9 – Pictures of Early Iron Works and of Existing Virginia Iron Works.....	20
Figure 10 – Alternative 1.....	22
Figure 11 – Alternative 2.....	23
Figure 12 – Alternative 3.....	24
Figure 13 – Alternative 4.....	25
Figure 14 – Alternative 5.....	26

## List of Tables

Table 1 – Historic Properties in the Working Alignment .....	17
Table 2 – Potential Historic Properties and Districts within the APE .....	17
Table 3 – Archaeological Sites in the Working Alignment.....	21
Table 4 – Predicted Site Densities for Alternatives .....	21

The proposed project is the completion of an Interstate highway connecting Evansville and Indianapolis, Indiana. The northern terminus of the project is I-465 on the south side of Indianapolis and the southern terminus is I-64 just north of Evansville. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) together with the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) prepared a Tier 1 Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The DEIS was released on July 22, 2002.

The purpose of the Tier 1 environmental documentation is to provide information needed to select a corridor or no-build alternative for I-69 between Evansville and Indianapolis (see Figure 1). After the Tier 1 Final Environmental Impact Statement is completed, if a build alternative is selected, Tier 2 NEPA documentation will be prepared to determine a preferred alignment within the selected corridor.



### Figure 1: Study Area

The tiering process used for this I-69 project is shown in Figure 2. Within the Tier 1 DEIS, there were three levels of analysis which are depicted in Figure 2. These levels include: (1) Scoping and Development of Route Concepts; (2) Screening Alternatives; and (3) Detailed Analysis of Alternatives.

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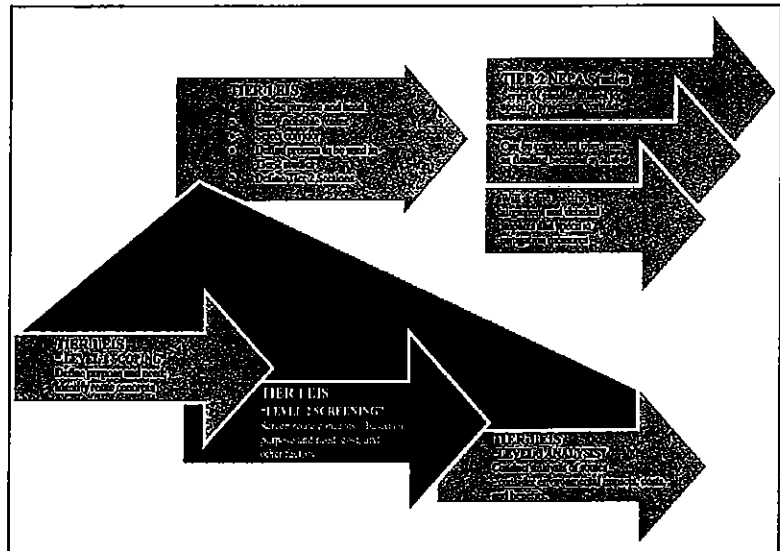
include the study band, corridor, and working alignment. These bands are defined as follows:

- **Study Band.** A “study band” is a two-mile-wide band within which focused its environmental data-gathering efforts for each alternative.
- **Corridor.** A “corridor” is generally 2000 feet wide, but its width has been narrowed in some places and broadened in others. It is FHWA’s intention to approve a Record of Decision for a corridor at the end of Tier 1, rather than approving a specific alignment.
- **Working Alignment.** A “working alignment” is a potential location for a highway right-of-way within the 2000-foot-wide corridor. The Tier 1 EIS is not intended to result in the selection of a specific alignment. However, working alignments have been developed within each corridor in order to provide a sound basis for estimating the environmental impacts of each alternative. The working alignments range in width from 240 to 470 feet.

Following the development and screening evaluation of route concepts, a series of five alternatives were analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Several of these five alternatives have various options or ways of approaching Indianapolis.

## 1.2 Section 106 Process.

As part of this project, a Section 106 Compliance Plan was developed in consultation with the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer, the Federal Highway Administration, the consulting parties, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. This plan is in Appendix B and defines the process for identifying historic properties and archaeological sites for determining effects on historic properties and archaeological sites; and for resolving any adverse effects. The Section 106 consultation during Tier 2 will build on the information developed in Section 106 consultation during Tier 1.



**Figure 2: Tiering Process and Tier 1 Activities**

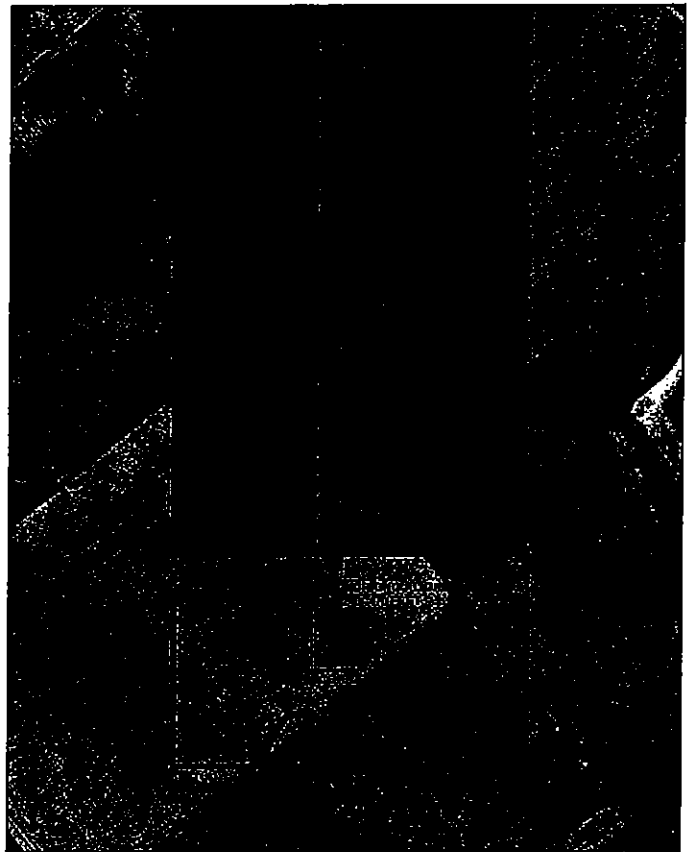
FHWA held consulting party meetings on May 9, 2002 and on May 10, 2002. Both consulting party meetings were attended by representatives from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. This agency has been designated as the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). At both consulting party meetings, the APE was described for all consulting parties in attendance. The APE was defined as a two-mile wide study area along each alternative which matches the

definition of the study band. It was explained that an additional 1500 feet on each side of the APE was evaluated as well. This additional area allowed the historians to evaluate larger geographical areas for the presence of potential districts.

During the consulting party meeting held in Indianapolis on May 9<sup>th</sup>, a representative from Hoosier Environmental Council questioned the philosophy behind the APE in regards to I-70, suggesting that because no new construction will occur on I-70 in regards to this project, a two-mile wide APE was not appropriate.

After the consulting party meeting held in Vincennes on May 10<sup>th</sup>, the FHWA, INDOT, SHPO, and consultants for INDOT discussed the APE. The issue was the width of the APE for I-70. While no decision was reached on I-70, consensus between FHWA, INDOT, and the SHPO was reached on a two-mile wide APE for all other alternatives. In a letter dated June 13, 2002 (see Appendix D), the SHPO concurred with a 2000-foot APE for I-70.

In a letter dated July 15, 2002, Federal Highway Administration in consultation with the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer determined the Area of Potential Effects (see Appendix A). The APE was determined to be a two-mile wide study area along each alternative except along I-70 where a 2000-foot APE was deemed appropriate since no new construction would occur along I-70. Figure 4 shows the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for each of the alternatives.



**Figure 3: Illustration of Study Band, Corridor and Working Alignment**

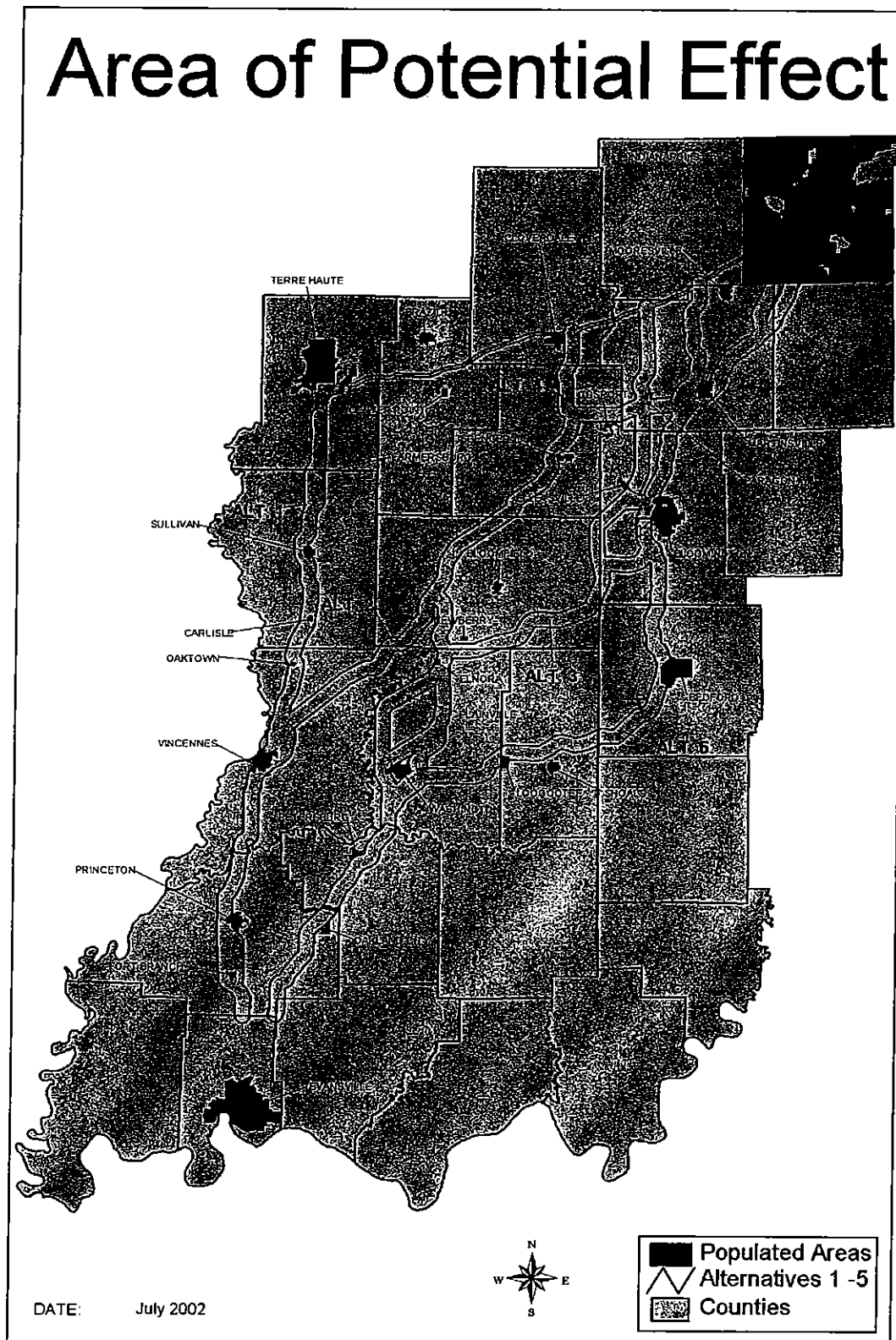


Figure 4: Area of Potential Effects



## **2 EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY HISTORIC PROPERTIES AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

Historic properties and archaeological resources were identified and evaluated in accordance with Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and 36CFR Part 800 (revised January 2001).

Because of its size, the undertaking, I-69 from Evansville to Indianapolis, met the conditions for a tiered study under NEPA and for a phased identification and evaluation of historic properties under Section 106. According to the Section 106 regulations, identification and evaluation may be phased “when alternatives under consideration consist of corridors or large land areas, or when access to properties is restricted.” [36CFR 800.4(b)(2)] For more detailed discussion of the phasing process, see the Section 106 Compliance Plan in Appendix B.

### **2.1 Identification of Historic Resources.**

Professional historians determined there were seven sub-tasks to accomplish the work required in this Tier 1, Section 106 investigation. The tasks for each alternative were to: identify and document properties potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NR), conduct a general evaluation of said properties using the seven attributes of integrity and National Register criteria; develop historic themes/contexts for the region; enlarge the working database; assess the potential adverse effects of each alternative on listed or potentially eligible historic properties; suggest general means for mitigation; and publish a report.

All Section 106 work within the APE established by the Federal Highway Administration was conducted by professional historians in accordance with accepted professional standards common to this type of historic property identification and initial evaluation. The personnel at Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc., the consultants for the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT), meet or exceed the qualifications for this kind of work.

In this Tier 1 study, potentially eligible properties were evaluated in a phased process using eligibility criteria established under the NHPA. The purpose of this phased evaluation was to determine the “likely presence” of historic properties within the APE, in accordance with 36CFR 800.4(b)(2). In Tier 2 of this Section 106 process, potentially eligible properties in the APE of the preferred alternative will be evaluated in greater depth; intensive research on individual properties will occur at that time, boundaries for any identified historic districts will be established, and final eligibility will be established. For the purposes of this Tier 1 Study, “potentially eligible properties” are those that demonstrate integrity and significance as it relates to the NR criteria listed below:

- a) association with events that have made a contribution to the broad patterns of our history,
- b) association with the lives of persons significant in our past,

- c) embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant or distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, and
- d) yield, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

A historic property need only meet one criterion to be eligible for listing in the National Register (NR). In accordance with NR terminology, “integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance” through the retention of seven elements: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property need not retain all seven elements to possess integrity.

As part of the evaluation process, seven exemptions specified in 36 CFR 60.4 were taken into account. “Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years...” are not eligible for listing in the National Register. Although the exemptions are applicable, the presence of documented cemeteries was verified whenever practicable, and churches were included whenever they illustrated an architectural or historical theme.

It should be noted that, while cemeteries generally are not protected under Section 106, there is a separate Indiana state law (IC 23-14-44) that requires avoidance of cemeteries. Cemeteries have been avoided by all alternatives under consideration.

To aid in the identification process, Geographic Information System (GIS) data were provided as a baseline for field research. This data referenced locations of properties rated in the Indiana Department of Natural Resources *Interim Reports* as Notable and Outstanding for each of the counties within the two-mile-wide study corridor. Two counties, Martin and Pike, did not have *Interim Reports* to use as a basis for evaluation; the historians surveyed these properties from public roads (commonly known as a “windshield survey”) within the proposed corridors for those counties. Historians documented all properties deemed eligible or potentially eligible within applicable corridors.

In the course of driving to Notable or Outstanding properties during the windshield survey, the historians for INDOT located some properties with good integrity that were previously listed as “Contributing” or that had not been documented in the various *Interim Reports*. They photographed these additional properties, documented them on a field check sheet, and located them on a map. During the course of these field reviews approximately 1,000 properties were evaluated using the general guidance provided by the National Register of Historic Places criteria. More detailed evaluations of significance and integrity will be undertaken in the next phase of this project.

An ongoing dialogue was established with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concerning methodology and eligibility of historic properties. As the field review of each county was completed, the SHPO received a map marked with the location of each potentially eligible property and a printout of pertinent information (see letters of

concurrence from SHPO in Appendix D). Discussions concerning potentially eligible historic districts were established early in the process with the SHPO, and information on these potential districts was sent to the SHPO along with the potentially eligible individual properties for each county.

In addition to the field reviews from public thoroughfares, documentary sources were examined to establish a baseline of general historical information about the properties in each alternative corridor. Documentary research included a review of secondary and primary sources, such as county historical atlases, county histories, *Interim Reports*, newspaper files, historic monographs, historic photographs available to the historians in their private collection, the Indiana State Library, the Indiana Historical Society Library, on-line research, and city and county libraries (see the bibliography in DEIS for a complete list of sources). In specific cases, when documentary material was limited, researchers talked with knowledgeable persons. Knowledgeable persons included consulting parties, those identified by consulting parties as having specific expertise, or those commonly known to have expertise in a given area.

Other historians researched and developed historic themes for the 26-county area of southwestern Indiana to put these properties into a wider context. Historic properties illustrate patterns of larger development or identify characteristics of the people who inhabited southwestern Indiana in terms of ethnicity, race, and religion. They also demonstrate the means by which these people earned their livelihood, such as industry, agriculture, and commerce; their methods of communication, transportation networks, and infrastructure as well as their education system; the ways in which they enriched their lives (culture and art), and spent leisure time; and how they were governed or governed themselves. To initiate work on historic themes, questions were developed about the people who had lived in the area during the historic era and the changes they had made to the landscape. Research began in primary and secondary sources and moved from abstract national trends to more concrete state and local trends. A historic context report was written that utilized those historic themes.

That Historic Context Report has been submitted to the SHPO and is included in the appendix of this document. The historic context provides an overview of the development of the twenty-six-county area especially as it relates to historic properties. Representative identified historic properties located within the APE are referenced when possible. It is broken into eras for ease of reading.

As part of the identification process, FHWA held two consulting party meetings in May 2002. The invitation to become a consulting party had been mailed to over 300 local governments and known historic agencies and groups within the study area on April 24, 2002. FHWA also initiated nation-to-nation consultation with Native American tribes. One tribe responded and their letter is in Appendix G. At the meetings, consulting parties were asked to help provide information regarding potentially eligible properties and archaeological resources.

At the first consulting party meeting held in Indianapolis on May 9, 2002, FHWA was the presiding agency and seven consulting parties attended. Patsy Powell, with Owen County Preservation, presented the historians with a book she had written on Owen County along

with a list of properties that she deemed important to Owen County's history. Immediately after the meeting, the historians checked the list of properties to ascertain how many, if any, were located in the APE and if those in the APE had been evaluated during fieldwork. Only one property had not been evaluated, and that property was a cemetery. As noted above, cemeteries are usually exempted but the historians followed up the next day by visiting and photographing the cemetery. The presence of the cemetery indicated that an African-American settlement had been located nearby. The historians called Powell on May 13, 2002 to ask if there were extant structures associated with the African-American settlement. She was not aware of any but suggested Roger Peterson as a knowledgeable person. A historian called Peterson that same day; he knew of no extant properties. Thus, the cemetery was deemed not potentially eligible.

A second consulting party meeting was held in Vincennes on May 10, 2002. FHWA was the presiding agency and conducted the meeting. One consulting party attended the meeting.

Before the Draft Section 106 Report was completed, the historians called and emailed more than thirty consulting parties, focusing on counties located within the APE, for information regarding individual properties and historic districts that had not yet been identified in the *Interim Reports*.

As a result of those telephone calls, Citizens for Appropriate Rural Roads (CARR) and Hoosier Environmental Council provided the historians via email on July 10, 2002, with a list of properties that these groups felt should be evaluated even though some were not listed as Notable or Outstanding in the *Interim Reports*. Most, if not all, of these properties were Hoosier Homestead Farms, meaning they had been in the same family for more than 100 years. (Hoosier Homestead is a separate designation, based on an Indiana program with no connection to the National Register.) Of those properties noted by CARR and Hoosier Environmental Council, Elmer & Viola Schweirsch's farm in Gibson County could not be located initially, but Andy Knott of Hoosier Environmental Council was able to provide sufficient information to locate it; the farm had lost integrity. The John McCall Farm in Daviess County had already been field checked and had been deemed potentially eligible. Vincent Georges & Sons' farm in Gibson County had already been field checked (even though listed as contributing) but was deemed not eligible. Norman & Frances Stoffel's Farm in Gibson County was evaluated and found to have lost integrity. Otto & Mary Neyhouse's farm was originally on the list, but a subsequent conversation between Hoosier Environmental Council and the Neyhouses revealed the house not to be historic; as a result, Hoosier Environmental Council removed this property from its list. Colbert Farms in Daviess County was found to have lost integrity. The Burch Farm in Greene County had been previously evaluated, but the farm no longer had an extant house. A two-pen house associated with the Burch Family in Monroe County could not be viewed from public roads, and therefore, it was not evaluated. In late July 2002, CARR asked the historians to evaluate the Goss Farm in Morgan County. This farm, too, was found to possess insufficient integrity to be considered potentially eligible.

FHWA held another consulting party meeting at the Indiana State Government Center North on August 20, 2002, to discuss eligibility determinations in the Section 106 Report. Again, consulting parties were asked to help identify potentially eligible historic properties within the APE. Sandra Tokarski of CARR provided historians with information on the

Koontz property in Monroe County; it previously had been field checked and deemed potentially eligible. Owen County Preservation member Patsy Powell conveyed that she was disappointed that few properties from Owen County were deemed potentially eligible, especially after she had provided the historians with a list of properties that she felt ought to be potentially eligible at the consulting party meeting held on May 9<sup>th</sup> in Indianapolis. The historians told her that they had evaluated all of the properties in the APE that were on her list.

During the fieldwork phase, historians identified a number of potential historic districts, including rural districts that deserved detailed study and evaluation using National Register criteria. There are several types of district designations applied to historic resources: a historic district, a rural historic district, or a traditional cultural place. National Register bulletins define a district “as an area or continuity of sites, buildings, structures or objects united historically or aesthetically by a plan or physical development.” Districts must also meet National Register criteria and as a general rule, possess a favorable ratio (a high concentration) of “contributing” to “non-contributing” properties within the larger context of the district.

A rural historic district is defined as “a geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy or intervention and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features.” (National Register Bulletin 30) Further, areas considered to be a traditional cultural place can also include “a rural community whose organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents.” (National Register Bulletin 38) These cultural values are tied to extant historical properties that possess integrity.

During this study, the historians found areas with natural and manmade buildings, structures, objects, or sites that collectively imparted a sense of rural “setting,” but that did not meet the requirements for listing in the NR, especially in terms of integrity or the ratio of contributing to non-contributing properties referenced above. Rural settings are often seen as part of large expanses of countryside and include roads that meander around terrain features, dense vegetation that creates a vaulted effect or canopy of trees over the roads, isolated fields that in some cases contain deserted buildings, fence lines that define specific patterns of previous use, widely dispersed human habitation without a common linkage, and finally, a sense that time had passed the area by. In rural counties these areas often have modern mobile homes and suburban housing in them as well that detract from their integrity as a historic district. Note that the term “setting” was a designation for this project; it conveys no NR status.

Historic districts identified in *Interim Reports* were evaluated in the same way as individual properties. Those that had lost significant integrity through demolition, through modernization to historic properties, and by additional modern construction were not identified as potentially eligible. If a district identified in the *Interim Report* had lost integrity, then individual properties within the district that possessed integrity were included as individual properties. For example, in Harrodsburg, a small town in southern Monroe County, there were several Gothic Revival homes, but the rest of the district had

lost integrity. Consistent with the methodology, these Gothic Revival homes are listed as individual properties. This was done in consultation with SHPO.

**Potential Amish Historic District.** As part of the effort to identify historic resources, historians asked Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, a consulting party, for information about resources not included in surveys. In March 2002, Mark Dollase of Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana provided a feasibility study prepared for Save Our Woods in June 2000. The feasibility study stated that it was likely that “at least a portion of the Daviess County Old Order Amish Community might be eligible” as a rural historic district, but that it also might qualify as a traditional cultural district.

As a result, the historians began assessing the viability of this potential district in March 2002 (see Figure 5). Historians traveled roads to ascertain if, indeed, the area might qualify as a district. The difficulty of preparing a nomination for such a district became readily apparent. The setting of the area was unique with gravel or in some cases dirt roadways, few utility poles, windmills, horses pulling agricultural equipment, and laundry flapping on clotheslines, but few historic properties possessed enough integrity in regards to physical objects or structures to be regarded as contributing to a district under National Register criteria. New houses or older remodeled homes and modern pole barns were more typical than historic farmhouses and barns.

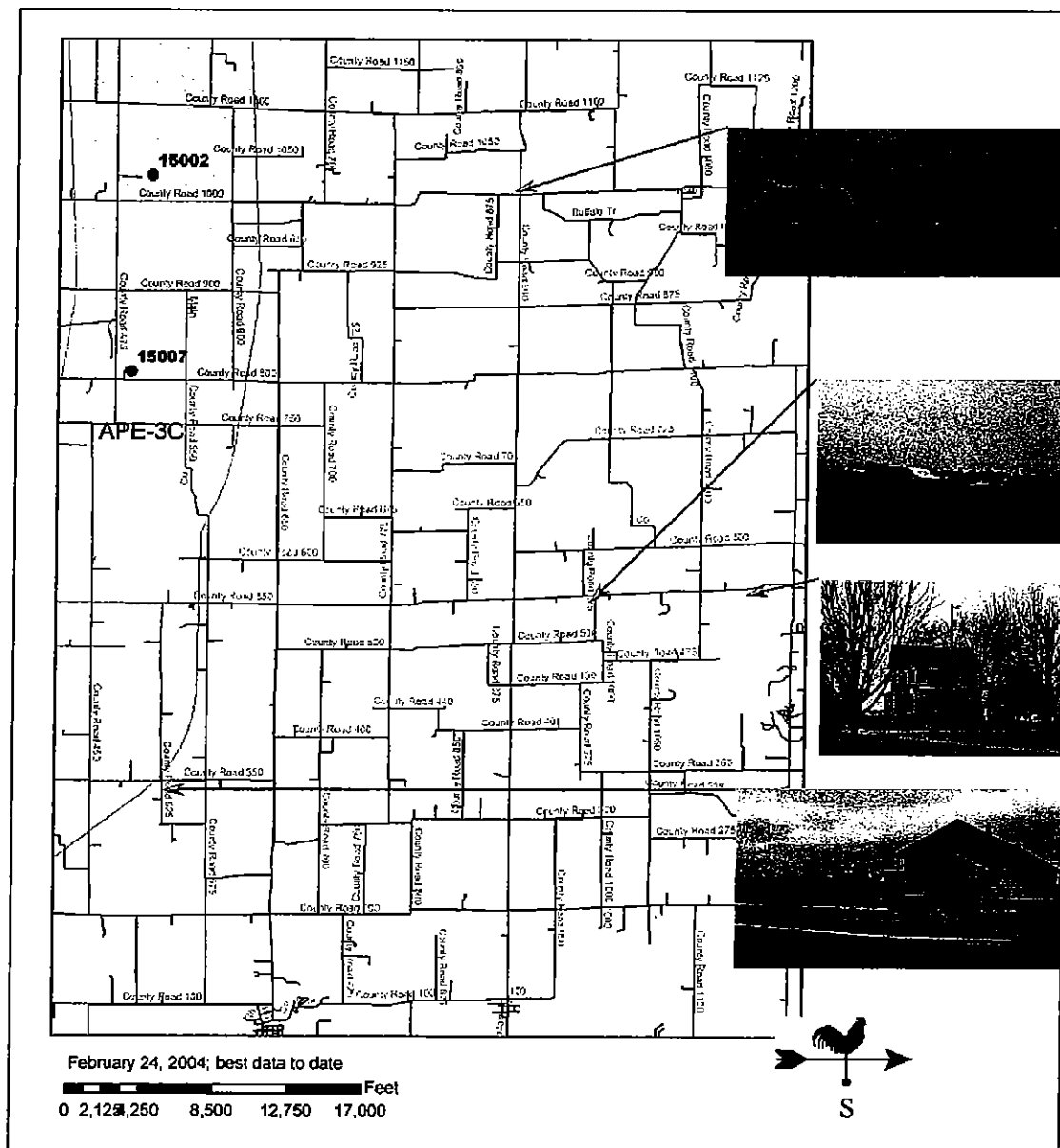
The landscape revealed other subtle differences. Consistent with traditional farming methods that employed animals as primary power, some fields were small, but other farm fields were large as one expects in modern farming operations. In some areas historians saw symbols of community, such as churches, but in other areas, they were absent. From visual inspection the historians hypothesized that properties of Old Order Amish and Mennonites, another related but distinct religious group, might be commingled.

Research revealed the story of the Amish in Daviess County to be more varied and complex than originally thought. For example, in Daviess County, there are several sects that fall under the umbrella term of “Amish” but are distinguished by factors including their separation from society, their use or acceptance of modern conveniences, the use of church buildings, and the language spoken in their religious services. Included in the “Amish” of this area are Old Order Amish, Beachy Amish who are less strict, and Mennonite branches, such as the Conservative Mennonites who might appear “Amish” to outsiders. The Old Order Amish speak German, have church services in homes and barns, and shun modern conveniences. Members of the Old Order live mainly in northeastern Daviess County. The Conservative Mennonites have three churches in the area and use modern conveniences to a point—ergo the utility poles in some areas. The Beachy Amish, too, meet in church buildings, use cars, but speak German and have fewer modern conveniences.

At the same time that fieldwork and documentary research was occurring, historians looked at other Amish districts already listed in the National Register, talked with preservationists in Iowa and Ohio regarding properties related to the Amish, and e-mailed Erin Roth in Bloomington, a folklorist who works for a consulting party, Traditional Arts Indiana, and has conducted research on the Amish and Mennonites. Consultation continued with the SHPO; the historians brought photographs of the area to show the

SHPO and discussed their findings in the field with the Chief of Registration and Survey, Frank Hurdis.

After research, discussion with the SHPO, and comparative evaluation of this potential district with the Augsburger Amish/Mennonite Settlement listed in the National Register in Ohio in 1981, it was clear that it was going to be difficult to make a case for an Amish District in Daviess County. While certain landscape features defined the areas (small field patterns, dirt or gravel roads, fencing, and windmills) few historic buildings remained. By contrast the district in Ohio included historic buildings as well as landscape features to establish the fabric of a district.



**Figure 5: Potential Amish District**

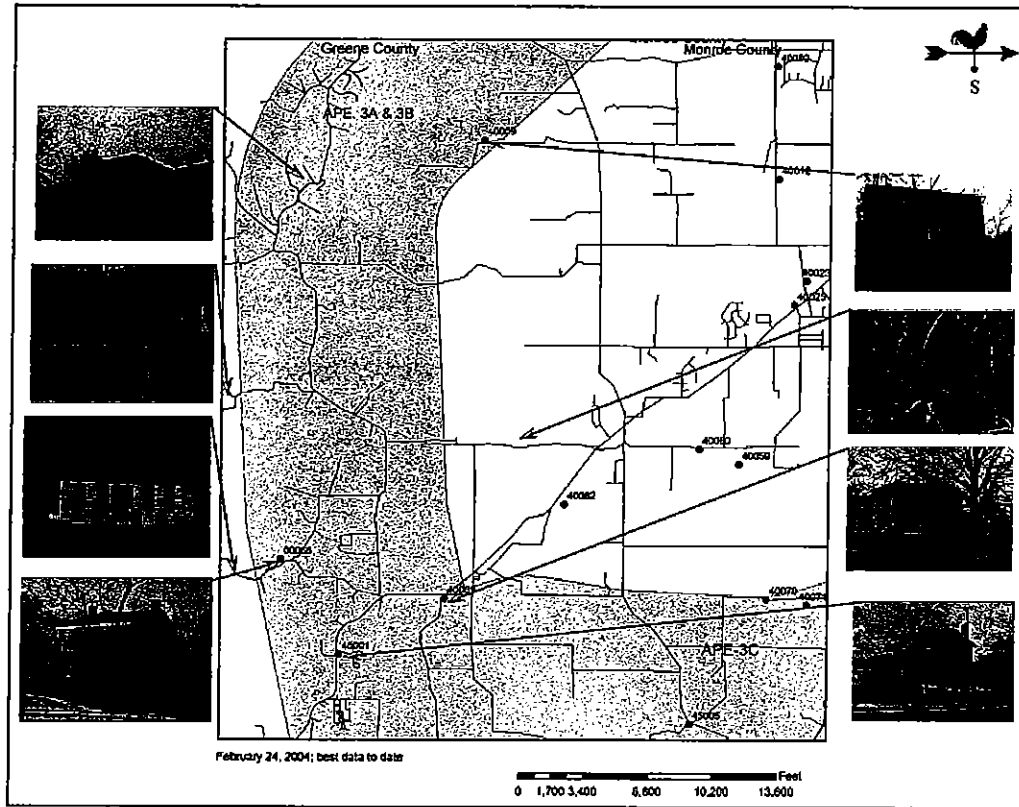
It would also be difficult to establish the favorable ratio of contributing to non-contributing properties necessary to meet National Register standards. The historians decided—and SHPO concurred—for the purposes of the Tier 1 Study, to deem the proposed district potentially eligible until the district could be fully researched and evaluated in Tier 2.

**Maryland Ridge Area.** At the August 20, 2002 meeting, Alexander Scott brought another potential historic district, the Maryland Ridge Historic District covering portions of Greene, Owen, and Monroe counties, to the attention of the historians. (See Figure 6) The next week the historians called Scott for more information and left a message when they were unable to reach him. On September 3, 2002, during a telephone conversation between the historians and SHPO regarding the district, Paul Diebold invited the historians to join a field trip to the proposed district. On September 5, 2002, a representative of Weintraut & Associates, the historians for INDOT, Frank Hurdis and Paul Diebold of the SHPO's office, a representative of Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, and Alexander Scott met in Greene County to view resources in this proposed district. According to Scott, he was researching the genealogy of the residents and had located remnants of fence lines, cabin foot prints, early roads used by the settlers, and evidence of early field patterns distinguished by the rocks along the borders of the fields cleared by early settlers and their kin. It was extremely difficult, if not impossible, to see some of these resources because of the undergrowth and density of trees. The historian for INDOT and the staff of the SHPO's office agreed that few historic buildings with significant integrity existed – note that the Edwards house (Greene 00066) (in the APE) and the central passage house (Greene 00064) (outside the APE) are exceptions. Most of the buildings were altered significantly, although obviously not everything in a 75-square mile potential district was viewed that day.

On September 12, 2002, the historians met with the SHPO to further discuss this potential district. There was a consensus that insufficient above-ground resources remained to support a historic district, but it may be an archaeological district. It was further decided that the historians for INDOT would elevate the property identified as the Edwards House (Greene County 00066) to potentially eligible status for the purposes of the Tier 1 Study. It is impossible to know where this property is located in relation to the proposed district because no boundaries have been provided. Perhaps if more documentation could be found, then this property might serve as a symbol of the Maryland migration and be listed individually in the National Register.

At a meeting held on October 31, 2002 between the SHPO and the historians for INDOT, it was reaffirmed that Maryland Ridge was not likely a district.





**Figure 6: Maryland Ridge Area**

On November 4, 2002, Alexander Scott submitted the first extensive information to the SHPO regarding his intention to seek National Register status for the proposed district. He had reduced the size of the district by nearly half—instead of 75 square miles, it was now approximately 40 square miles, still a vast area. No map or general boundaries were provided. Though interesting and informative, Scott's communication contained little new information linking historic properties to the area's history. In addition, Scott had not yet achieved focus for the district either in context or in terms of physical boundaries. Although he wrote of the Maryland Ridge settlers, part of his district was the Virginia Iron Works, constructed by settlers from Virginia. At that time, the historians consulted with the SHPO and due to the lack of any new evidence to support a district, SHPO reaffirmed that this 40-square mile area clearly has a interesting history, but that it lacks the favorable ratio of contributing to non-contributing historic properties linked by a common theme as required by the National Register. Therefore, it has not been included as a potentially eligible district.

**Virginia Iron Works.** Mentioned above and also included in Scott's potential district is the Virginia Iron Works. Per a request by Curtis Tomak, an archaeologist working for INDOT, the historians, archaeologists, and SHPO traveled to the area to ascertain whether the iron works should be considered an archaeological or historical site. The iron furnace is significant, but in ruins; hence, in consultation with the Chief Registrar, the decision was made that it is more properly an archaeological site than an historical site (see Section 2.2 for a discussion of the Virginia Iron Works as an archaeological resource).



For the analysis of the alternatives and their options, Table 1 shows the numbers of potentially eligible properties and districts located within the working alignment for the various alternatives. Table 2 shows the potential historic properties and districts within

the working alignment, corridor, and study band (APE) for each alternative. The analysis showed that there are no National Historic Landmarks within the working alignment of any alternatives. There are no historic properties or historic districts listed in the National Register within the working alignment of any alternative. Each alternative does have either historic properties or districts that are potentially eligible for the National Register within the working alignment.

## 2.2 Identification of Archaeological Resources.

With regard to identifying archaeological resources, a comprehensive archaeological records and literature review of previously recorded archaeological sites within the two-mile wide study bands for the alternatives between Evansville and Indianapolis was conducted. This archaeological records and literature review has been accomplished by, or directly supervised by professional archaeologists meeting the standards set forth by the U.S. Department of the Interior detailed in 36 CFR Part 61 and 66 and the Secretary of Interior's "Guidelines for Historic Preservation and Archaeology" (48 FR 44716)

Table 1: Historic Properties In the Working Alignment (June 18, 2002)												
Criteria	Alternative											
	1	2A	2B	2C	3A	3B	3C	4A	4B	4C	5A	5B
National Historic Landmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Historic properties listed in the National Register (NR)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Historic properties potentially eligible for NR	3	3	3	4-6	1	3	2-4	0	0	1-2	6	3-5
Historic Districts listed in the NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Historic Districts potentially eligible for NR	0	0	0	0	1-2	1-2	1-2	0-1	0-1	0-1	0	0

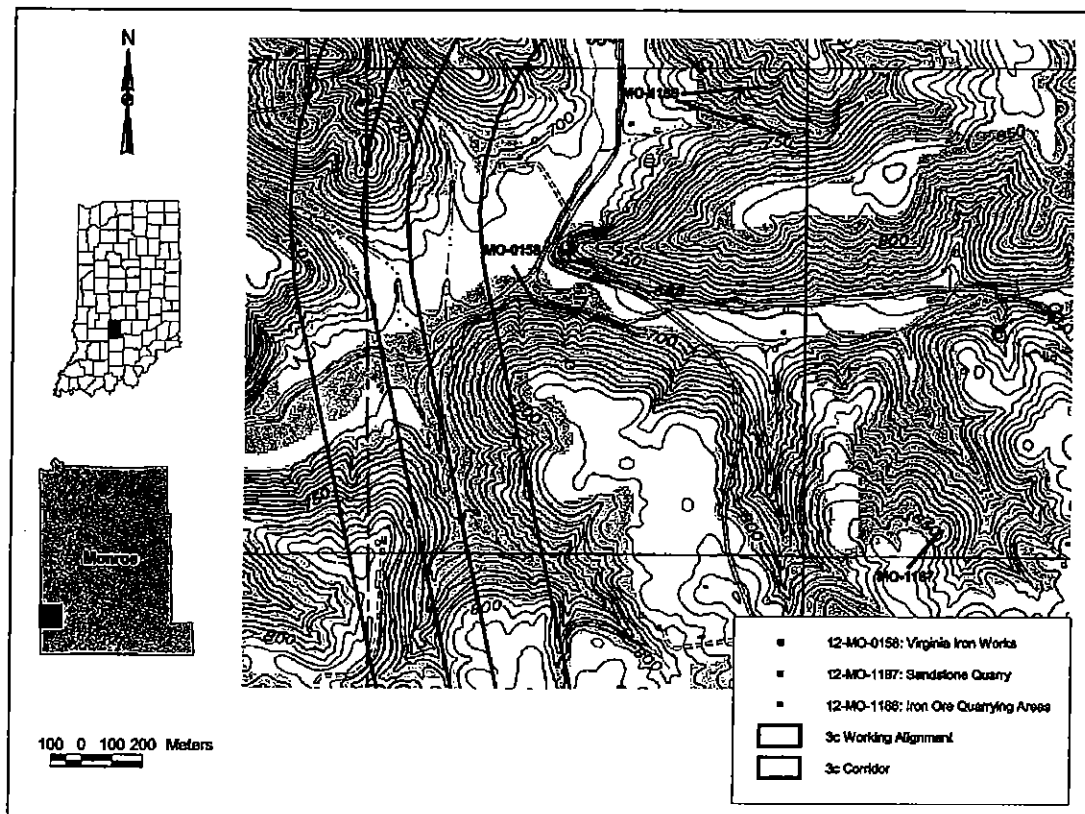
Table 2: Potential Historic Properties and Districts within the Area of Potential Effects													
	Alternative 1	Alternative 2			Alternative 3			Alternative 4			Alternative 5		
		2A	2B	2C	3A	3B	3C	4A	4B	4C	5A	5B	
Historic Properties Potentially Eligible for National Register													
Properties in the Study Band/Area of Potential Effects	83	79	74	99-100	38-42	64-69	74-79	30-34	25-29	53-58	64	65-66	
Properties in the Corridor	17	12	12	17-18	7	14-15	13-14	2	2	12	15	14-15	
Properties in the Working Alignment	3	3	3	4-6	1	1	2-4	0	0	1-2	6	3-5	
Historic Districts Potentially Eligible for National Register													
Districts in the Study Band/Area of Potential Effects	3	2	2	4	2	3	4	2	2	3	4	4	
Districts in the Corridor	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Districts in the Working Alignment	0	0	0	0	1-2	1-2	1-2	0-1	0-1	0-1	0	0	

The archaeological investigation also included geographic information system (GIS) based analysis. This entailed GIS mapping of previously recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites; cemeteries; historic transportation routes such as traces, trails, roads, canals, and railroads; historic maps; and historic houses and farmsteads. GIS data layers illustrating specific archaeologically relevant environmental characteristics such as distance to water and slope were developed. Geographic data sets including 10 meter digital elevation models (DEM) and vectored, digitized USDA soil survey maps of areas within the study bands that were previously not available but necessary for GIS based analysis were created for this study. Existing regional archaeological site density models were used to provide an estimation of the possible numbers of archaeological sites which might be found within each alternative. A relationship was suggested between buried archaeological sites, floodplains and potential for undiscovered National Register eligible resources.

The archaeological analysis continues to be refined with the assistance and comments of the consulting parties. A public outreach for unrecorded cemetery information in the counties traversed by the various routes has resulted in knowledgeable local individuals and groups including Pioneer Cemetery Preservationists, County Historians, and Historical Society personnel providing invaluable information on many cemeteries and locally significant historic properties that were not yet recorded within the State inventory. The professional archaeological organization in Indiana, the Indiana Archaeological Council, has promoted "GIS Based Analysis of Archaeological Sites" as the topic of their upcoming annual spring workshop. Continuing development of the GIS based archaeological data sets initiated during the draft and enhancing facets of the archaeological site analysis underway from information derived from "peer review" will provide a very worthwhile and useful tool for this study and subsequent much more detailed archaeological investigations to follow during Tier 2.

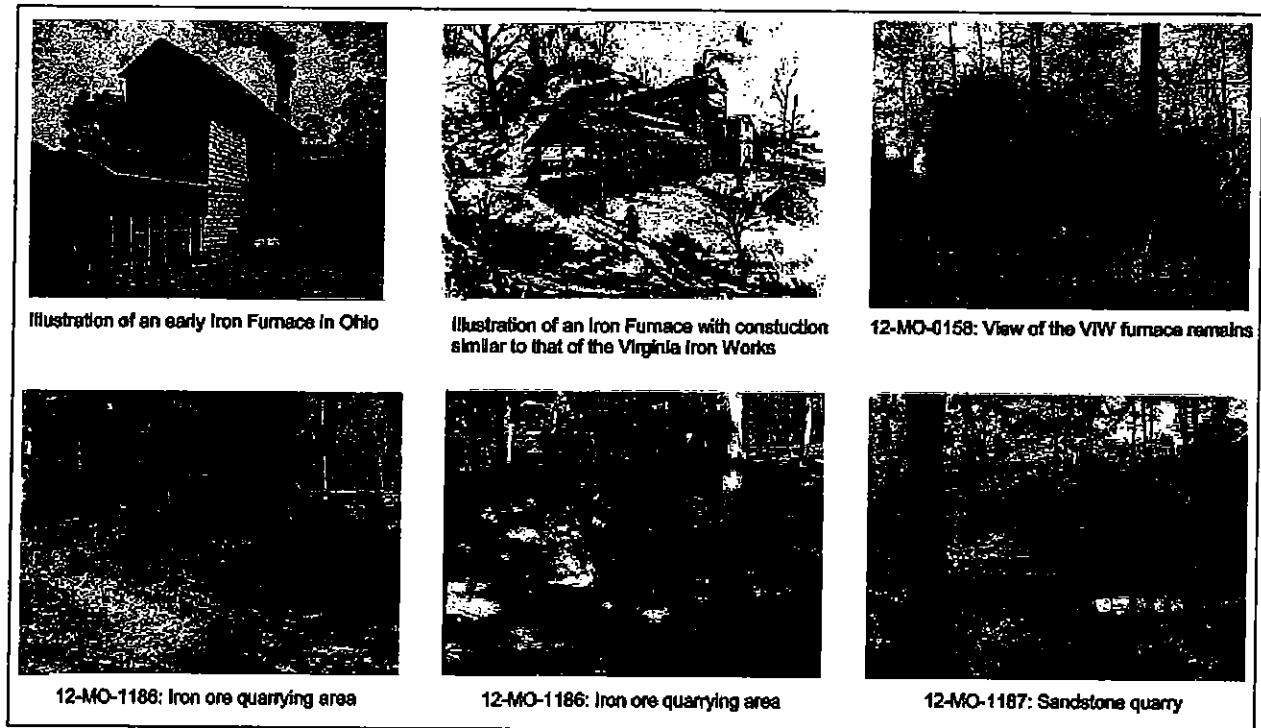
More than 14,852 recorded, prehistoric and historic archaeological sites were found in the records within the counties traversed by the study bands of the alternatives. Paper and computer generated archaeological site records, regional archaeological syntheses, individual archaeological reports and USGS 7.5 minute series maps showing recorded archaeological site locations were obtained from the "official record holding agency for Indiana archaeological site data" at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (IDNR, DHPA). These were supplemented with historic maps and information obtained from the Indiana State Library, county historians, university libraries, private library collections, Landmark Archaeological and Environmental Services files and consulting party information.

**Virginia Iron Works.** The Virginia Iron Works, recorded as 12-Mo-158 by INDOT Archaeologist Curtis Tomak in 1973 was identified early in the process as potentially eligible for the National Registers of Historic Places (see Figure 8). The 19<sup>th</sup> century stone block iron blast furnace structure was within the 2000-foot corridor and 2 mile wide study band of Alternative 3. Robert Bernacki, President of the Wabash and Ohio Chapter of the Society for Industrial Archaeology contacted Curtis Tomak at INDOT in August of 2002 expressing concern that the alternative's proximity may compromise the integrity of the site that he felt encompassed a much larger area than previously recorded.



**Figure 8: Virginia Iron Works Location**

A field check by State Archaeologist Dr. Rick Jones and Jim Mohow of the IDNR, DHPA, Curtis Tomak of INDOT, and the project historians and archaeologists on October 24, 2002 revealed two additional sites. 12-Mo-1186 is an iron mining pit area and 12-Mo-1187 is a sandstone quarry located within the vicinity of the furnace. Also found were areas of charcoal and ore stockpiling piles and structure foundations on the upland adjacent to the structure (see Figure 9). Other quarry sites in the vicinity were visited but determined not to have adequate documentation to be associated with the ironworks. A letter of December 13, 2002 from the SHPO determined that site 12-Mo-158 and 12-Mo-1186 did indeed appear to be eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places. Site 12-Mo-1187, the sandstone quarry site could be considered potentially eligible for the National Register. The working alignment of Alternative 3 was shifted 800' to the west to avoid compromising Site 12-Mo-158. Undoubtedly more individual mining pits exist, and there may be other sites associated in some way with the iron works in the vicinity yet to be recorded. The December 13 letter from the SHPO noted: "It appears possible that with further investigations, the above sites and other sites and features related to the Virginia Ironworks may be delineated as a historic district". However at this time they are considered as individual archaeological sites.



**Figure 9: Pictures of Early Iron Works and of Existing Virginia Iron Works**

For the analysis of the alternatives and their options, Table 3 shows the numbers of archaeological sites located within the working alignment. The analysis showed that there are no archaeological sites listed in, eligible for, or potentially eligible for the National Register within the working alignment of any alternative. Each alternative does have the potential to adversely affect archaeological sites, both historic and prehistoric, within the working alignment.

Utilizing archaeological site characteristics to identify the potential for previously unknown sites, site densities for each of the study bands for the alternatives and their options were calculated. Site densities refer to an estimate of possible archaeological sites over a number of acres. For example, Table 4 shows that Alternative 1 is estimated to have between 285 and 368 sites over 1,710 to 2,210 acres.

Site densities were calculated using 1989 archaeological site density model from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. For southwestern Indiana, this model uses a density of 1 site for every 6 acres.

Table 3: Archaeological Sites in the Working Alignments												
Criteria	Alternative											
	1	2A	2B	2C	3A	3B	3C	4A	4B	4C	5A	5B
Sites in the National Register	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sites Eligible for National Register	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sites Potentially Eligible for National Register	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sites (Historic)	8	6	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sites (Prehistoric)	10	19	23	29	45	49	49	46	52	59	44	49
Sites (Historic and Prehistoric)	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
Sites (Undefined)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sites Reported Prehistoric	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	3	1	1
Totals	19	28	32	38	50	54	57	53	59	66	47	52

Table 4: Predicted Site Densities for Alternatives		
Alternative	Estimated Acreage	Predicted Site Density
1	1,710 – 2,210 acres	285 – 368 sites
2A	4,760 – 4,990 acres	793 – 832 sites
2B	5,380 – 5,550 acres	897 – 925 sites
2C	5,500 – 6,260 acres	917 – 1,043 sites
3A	6,120 – 6,200 acres	1,020 – 1,033 sites
3B	5,850 – 6,440 acres	975 – 1,073 sites
3C	5,500 – 6,090 acres	917 – 1,015 sites
4A	5,420 – 5,490 acres	903 – 915 sites
4B	5,980 – 6,050 acres	997 – 1,008 sites
4C	6,160 – 6,760 acres	1,027 – 1,127 sites
5A	6,120 – 6,150 acres	1,020 – 1,025 sites
5B	5,570 – 6,130 acres	928 – 1,022 sites

### 3. DESCRIBE AFFECTED HISTORIC PROPERTIES AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

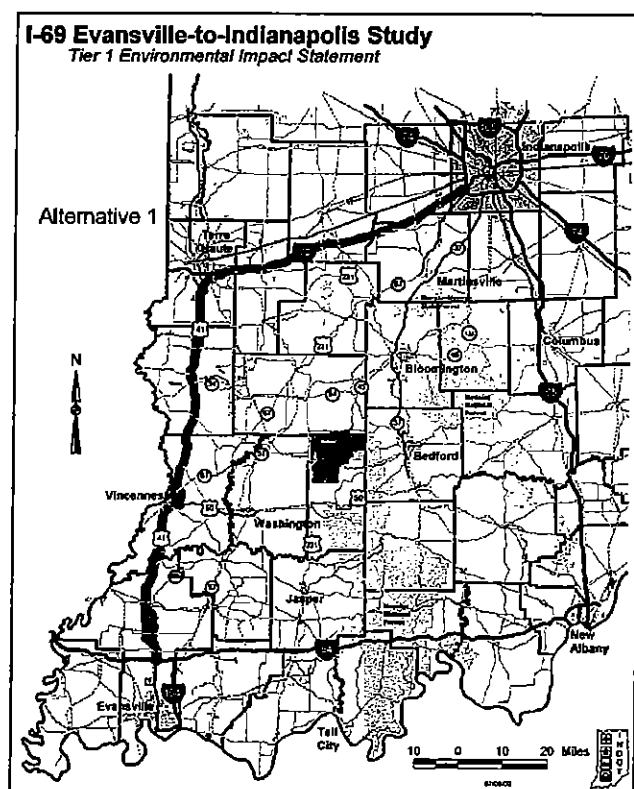
#### 3.1 Affected Historic Properties

As noted above, a phased process is being used for identifying and evaluating historic properties. Similarly, a phased process is being used for applying the criteria of adverse effect, in accordance with 36CFR800.5(a)(3).

The “I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study: Section 106 Report” (hereafter Section 106 Report) is in Appendix H and provided a detailed list of listed National Register and potentially eligible historic properties. FHWA also sent consulting parties a list of National Register properties and potentially eligible properties as part of its “Findings of Effects.”

Effects for historic properties were discussed at a meeting held May 10, 2002, after the consulting party meeting in Vincennes. In consultation with the SHPO, it was determined that all properties located within the APE have the potential for being adversely affected since the working alignment may move within the 2000-foot corridor in Tier 2. The Section 106 Compliance Plan had indicated that the historians and archaeologists would identify any adverse effects that were unavoidable. At this stage, no "unavoidable" adverse effects on historic properties have been identified for any alternative.

As a result of consultation with consulting parties, two properties, the Edwards house in Greene County (00066) and the Robert Mork property in Marion County, have been added to the list of potentially eligible properties since the Section 106 Report was written. These additional potentially eligible properties increased the numbers of properties slightly in some alternatives. They did not significantly change the type of properties potentially affected by the undertaking, however. As Tables 1 and 2 illustrate, none of the alternatives are without potential adverse effects for historic properties.



**Figure 10: Alternative 1**

(schools, parks, and churches, primarily) in styles that range from Greek Revival to Neo-classical to Craftsman bungalows to Art Deco and. In Vincennes, Sullivan, and Carlisle, there are potential historic districts to consider. Vincennes deserves special note for it is a town that traces its history to the eighteenth century and to French occupation.

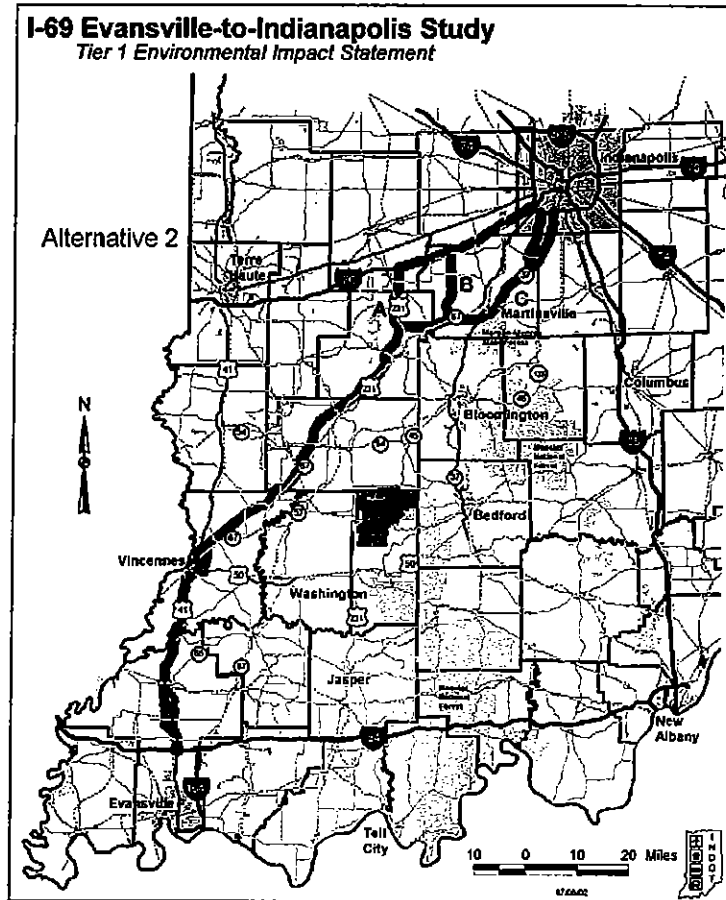
**Alternative 1.** Alternative 1 follows generally the path US 41 to its intersection with Interstate 70, but it does contain some new terrain. For much of this alternative, modern farming operations have disturbed historic field patterns and made obsolete the outbuildings associated with historic Hoosier farms. However, Vigo County does have a round barn, an increasingly rare resource type and Knox County has the Deshee Farms, a property that fronts US41. Although it has questionable integrity, because the farm is a Works Progress Administration (WPA) communal farming experiment, it is a rare resource type.

Many of this alternative's historic buildings are located in the small towns, some of which line US 41. Small towns such as Darmstadt, Haubstadt, Fort Branch, Patoka, Sullivan, Carlisle, and Farmersburg, and the larger town of Vincennes, contain a mixture of town dwellings (by far the highest density by type) and public buildings or facilities

**Alternative 2.** Alternative 2 passes through one of the more historic regions of the study area. Because extant resources in Vincennes date to the territorial era when Vincennes was



the capital of the Northwest Territory and then the Indiana Territory, it is significant in local, state, and regional history. Roads meander through wooded countryside, creating a sense of a bygone era. Resources include nineteenth century dwellings, churches, and public spaces. North and east of Vincennes, one encounters a landscape of small farms, coalmines, and "crossroad" villages intermingled with small towns of Bicknell, Sandborn, and Worthington.

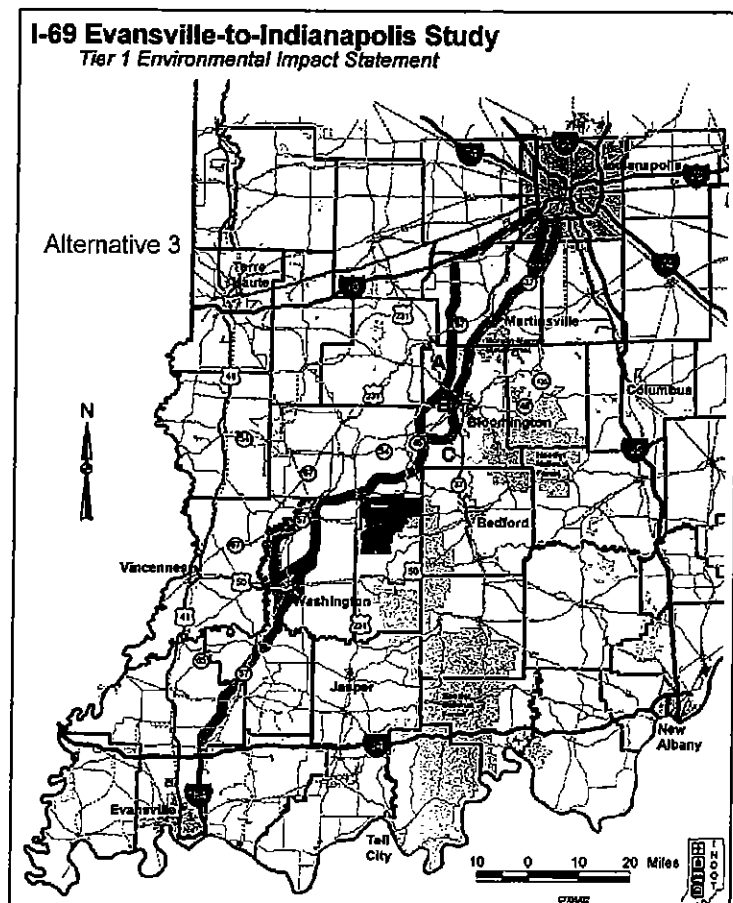


**Figure 11: Alternative 2**

dwellings.

**Alternative 3.** Alternative 3 passes through land scoured by strip mining and modern farming operations before it enters the hilly rolling landscape of eastern Greene, Monroe, and Morgan counties. Strip mining has resulted in a decided lack of historical resources in rural Gibson and Pike counties. The largest numbers of potentially eligible resources extant in Pike County are primarily private dwellings near Petersburg. In Daviess and Greene counties, there are also private dwellings, farm buildings, iron bridges, and commercial buildings. All options for this alternative pass near to the city of Washington in Daviess County, a population center with a number of potentially eligible properties. The eastern options may pass through a potential eligible historic district.

Until Alternative 2 splits into three options in Owen County, it passes by small farmsteads with varying degrees of integrity and small towns such as Freedom. Freedom is said to date to an African American community established during the antebellum era, but unfortunately, there were no extant historic properties with integrity that dated to that theme. Alternative 2A turns north near Spencer and remains in hilly terrain to its connection with I70 near Cloverdale. Historic resources include bridges, public buildings, private dwellings (about half the total), and a mix of commercial buildings. Historic resources in Alternative 2B are similar in type to those in 2A with the exception of two additional historic districts; the type and density of individual resources are nearly identical. Alternative 2C includes heavily populated areas in Morgan and Marion counties with a high concentration of high style (as opposed to vernacular) private



**Figure 12: Alternative 3**

dwelling, commercial buildings (linked to the quarrying industry), small farmsteads, an iron bridge, but unlike other locales, there are also at least two separate instances of historically significant stonewalls. The remainder of the potentially eligible properties in this alternative in Morgan, Johnson, and Marion counties closely resembles 3B.

**Alternative 4.** Alternative 4 in Warrick, Pike, and Daviess counties follows the line of Alternative 3 to the southern boundary of Greene County. Therefore, the mixture and distribution of potentially eligible properties in these three counties parallel Alternative 3 noted above. In Greene County, the inventory includes few properties: a barn, a log house, and a Neo-classical public building.

In Owen County, the three options of Alternative 4 diverge. Alternative A includes two iron bridges, private residences, and two farmsteads; Putnam County has but two resources, a dwelling and a small farmstead. Alternative 4B in Owen County has only four potentially eligible properties included in the inventory for Alternative 4A. Alternative 4C in Owen County has the same properties as Alternative 4B but there is an increase in the number of potentially eligible properties in this alternative arising from the private dwellings in Martinsville in Morgan County and the additional properties located in Marion and Johnson counties.

Alternative 3A turns north at the Greene and Monroe County lines and passes through a historic setting, an area that was closely evaluated as a potential large rural district. Although insufficient evidence was found to support the large district, nonetheless there are historic farmsteads that date to the mid-nineteenth century with high integrity and local historic associations. Familial connections may link two or more of these farms. In addition, the large Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District is located in this area. Alternative 3B is similar to 3A until it reaches Morgan County where it passes near Martinsville where there is a high concentration of potentially eligible residences as well as two historic districts. Alternative 3C, which too passes through rural Greene and Monroe counties, has several farmsteads and homes from the nineteenth century. The inventory for this alternative in Monroe County includes a mixture of private

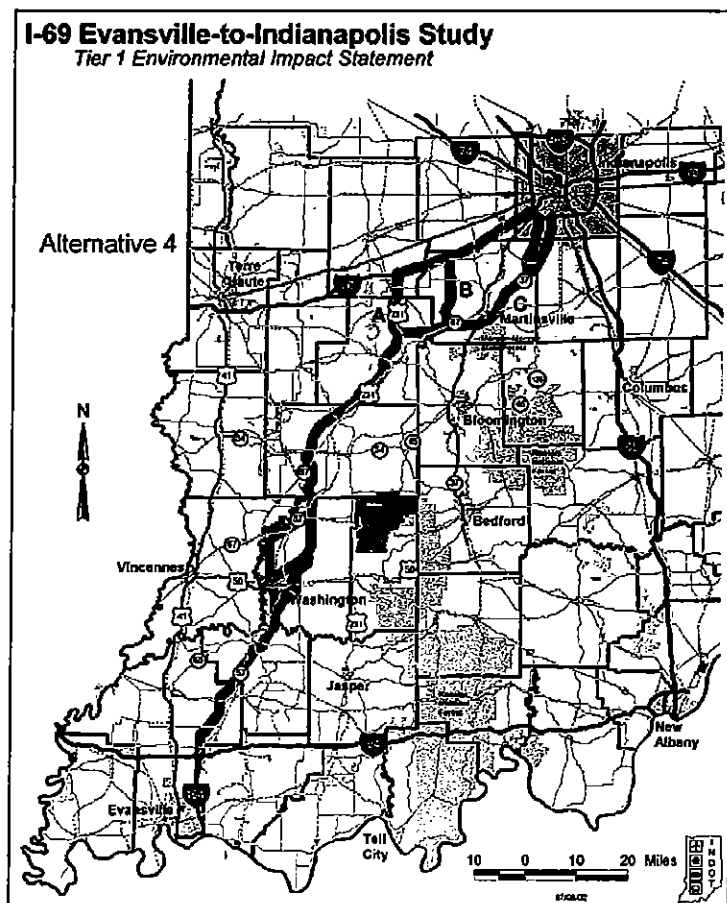


Figure 13: Alternative 4

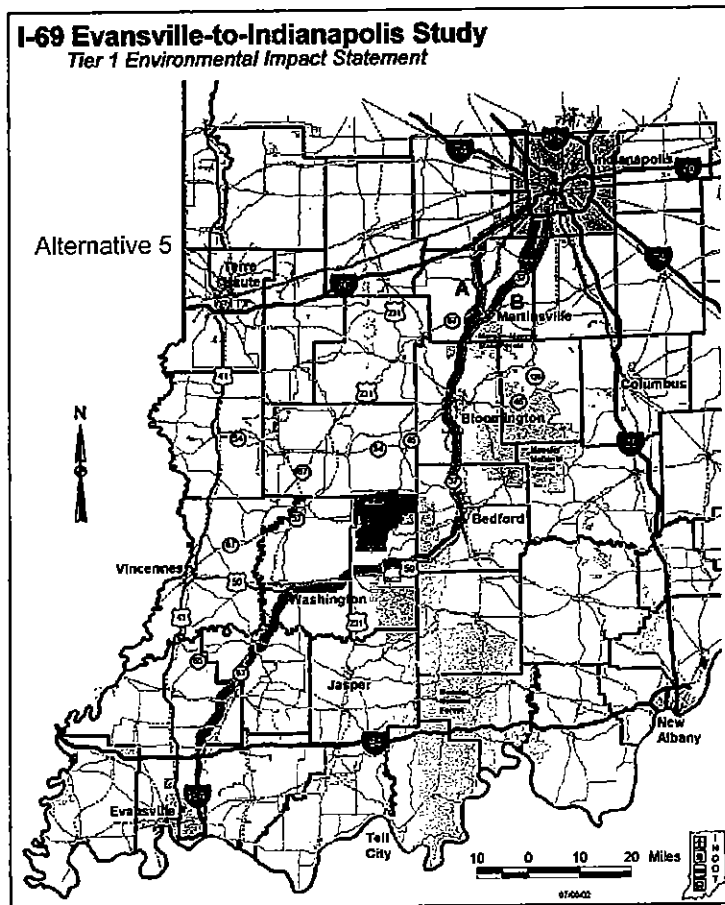
including the Mitchell House (NR), the large Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District (NR), and the office of a motel (circa 1925), once called the “Duck Inn.” Alternatives 5A and 5B diverge in Morgan County: the inventory of potentially eligible properties in Alternative 5A includes five iron bridges, a number of private residences, a farmstead, and a Friends meetinghouse. In Alternative 5B, the potentially eligible properties include the many private dwellings around Martinsville in Morgan County as well as homes in Marion and Johnson counties.

**Alternative 5.** Alternative 5 is a route rich in historic resources and vistas. While the number of properties in the southern third of the route is limited due to modern farming practices and strip mining, there are few properties in Martin County because relocation in the 1930s moved people off of land that the government deemed to be “sub-marginal” so that forests might be established. It is the Works Progress Administration’s (WPA) buildings and hiking trails in the Martin State Forest that are of special note—as is the potentially eligible Loogootee Historic District. Lawrence County, too, has a fish hatchery and buildings constructed by WPA. In Monroe County, the inventory of historic properties takes on a different character as the APE passes near to Harrodsburg, a small town with several nice Gothic-Revival homes (c.1870). Additionally, in Monroe County there are stonewalls, farmsteads, and farmhouses with high integrity,

### 3.2 Affected Archaeological Resources

The proposed alignments were designed to avoid recorded archaeological sites on the National Register of Historic Places such as Pyramid Mound located along existing US 41 in Knox County. However, most recorded archaeological sites in the State inventory have never been assessed for an official significance determination.

#### 4. DESCRIBE THE UNDERTAKING'S EFFECTS ON HISTORIC PROPERTIES AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES



**Figure 14: Alternative 5**

According to CFR 800.5(2), "adverse effects include but are not limited to: physical destruction or damage to all or part of the property; alteration of the property including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary's standards for the treatment of historic properties and applicable guidelines; removal of a property from its historic location; change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic features; introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features; neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian

organization; and transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance."

Per the Section 106 Compliance Plan, reviewed by FHWA, the SHPO, the consulting parties, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Tier 1 focused on evaluating the likelihood of adverse effects for each of the five alternatives under consideration. This phased approach was adopted pursuant to the Section 106 regulations 36CFR800.5(a)(3). The ability to evaluate effects at Tier 1 was necessarily limited, because the location of the highway within the corridor was unresolved, nor was there sufficiently detailed engineering to show the horizontal and vertical curvature of the roadway. During the Tier 2 environmental analysis of the selected alternative, the effects upon historic and archaeological resources will be evaluated in greater detail.

In consultation with the SHPO, it has been determined that all properties located within the APE have the potential for being affected since the alignment may move within the 2000-foot corridor in Tier 2. All potentially affected properties within the APE for the selected alternative will be further investigated in Tier 2 studies. The Tier 2 studies will result in determinations of "adverse effect", "no adverse effect", or "no effect" as appropriate, based on specific information about each property's significant characteristics and boundaries, as well as the alignment and elevation of the proposed project.

## **5. EXPLAIN APPLICATION OF CRITERIA OF ADVERSE EFFECT**

As with the evaluation of adverse effects, the discussion of avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures was constrained at Tier 1 by the lack of detail regarding the location and profile of the roadway. However, minimization and mitigation measures wherever possible will be considered at an appropriate level of detail in Tier 1. The results of this effort will be documented in the FEIS. If a memorandum of agreement or other document is executed, that document will be included in the FEIS as an appendix. Alternatively, mitigation conditions could be specified in the Tier 1 Record of Decision.

As previously mentioned, SHPO has determined that all properties located within the APE have the potential for being adversely affected. All potentially adversely affected properties within the APE for the selected alternative will be further investigated in Tier 2 studies. The Tier 2 studies will result in determinations of "adverse effect", "no adverse effect", or "no effect" as appropriate, based on specific information about each property's significant characteristics and boundaries, as well as the alignment and elevation of the proposed project.

## **6. SUMMARY OF CONSULTING PARTIES AND PUBLIC VIEWS**

The SHPO has been continually involved in this undertaking from the initial development of the Section 106 Compliance Plan (see Appendix B) to the decision to find that all properties located within the APE have the potential for being adversely affected. The SHPO attended all consulting party meetings (see Appendix F for the minutes to these meetings). The SHPO responded regularly in letters regarding the identification of possible historic sites and archaeological resources (see letters from the SHPO in Appendix D).

Initially over 300 local governments and known historic agencies and groups were invited to be consulting parties by the FHWA on August 30, 2001. Appendix E has all correspondence to the consulting parties. The FHWA also initiated nation-to-nation consultation with Native American tribes. One tribe responded in a letter dated June 17, 2002 (see Appendix G). FHWA held three consulting party meetings to gather information and involve the parties in the process.

At the present time there are approximately 68 consulting parties (see Appendix C for a list of all consulting parties). In July of 2002, the DEIS was made available to the public, the consulting parties, and the various agencies for their review and comment. Public hearings on the DEIS were held on August 19, 20, and 21 of 2002. The following summarizes the comments received at the hearings and written comments received after the hearings regarding the historic and archaeological analysis.

1. "...EPA defers to the parties involved in the Section 106 consultation to consider and to address these potential adverse effects associated with the proposed project. We recommend that FHWA include, if applicable, concurrence from the SHPO regarding the results of the Section 106 consultation process for the Tier 1 NEPA process in the Tier 1 FEIS. This will insure that any adverse effects to cultural/historic resources, and possible mitigation measures for adverse effect, are identified, and taken into consideration when selecting the Preferred Alternative that will be identified in the Tier 1 FEIS." (USEPA Review, p. 13)
2. Letters received from the public and another more extensive letter addressed to T. & S Tokarski of Citizens for Appropriate Rural Roads (CARR) from Archaeologists Cheryl and Pat Munson noted that the omission of those sites was "particularly shocking" (four previously reported sites were omitted along Alternate 3.) **Response:** Only sites within the 400-foot working alignment were discussed in the public document. The sites noted by the commenters were indeed included within the database in both the 2000-foot and two-mile wide study bands.
3. The Munsons were also against the tiered EIS concept as appropriate on a project such as this, and stated that the entire archaeological study was unscientific and inadequate to provide sufficient information for planners and engineers to make informed decisions. **Response:** NEPA regulations issued by the CEQ and the FHWA permit studies for very large, complex projects to be carried out in a two-staged, "tiered" process.
4. "More thorough methods than those used for this DEIS have been used elsewhere and are more predictive. These methods can be used without compromising the protection of sensitive archaeological sites." (Tokarski, p. 19) **Response:** The GIS based archaeological analysis developed during Tier 1 was designed to first define what data sets were needed for true predictive modeling, then develop essential data sets for comparison of potential archaeological resources within the alternatives. The GIS database is a process which still merits extensive refining and additional information relevant to the accurate or precise prediction of the locations of significant sites. True predictive modeling would involve "ground truth" field reconnaissance which was beyond the scope of Tier 1.
5. "The Maryland Ridge potential historic district is divided by Alternative 3." (Tokarski, p. 19) **Response:** Per discussion above, Maryland Ridge was not defined as a potential historic district in the DEIS.
6. "The first meeting of all the Section 106 consulting parties was not held until May of 2002. This was very late in the development process and left insufficient time for potential Section 106 impacts to be adequately addressed by all parties. Also insufficient information was supplied for consulting members to verify the locations of potentially impacted historic sites in relation to the proposed alignments. For example, the Goss house near Paragon is within a proposed ROW but was not listed." (Tokarski, p. 19) **Response:** The historians provided site numbering consistent with the inventory numbering in the *Interim Reports*. These reports are available at the SHPO, at most public libraries, and for purchase. The historians

responded to specific requests for additional information by evaluating these properties in a timely fashion. For example, the Goss house cited by Mr. Tokarsi was identified in a communication with CARR in July. It was listed in the *Interim Report* as a contributing property. The historians surveyed it in early August, but the property in question is, at best, a contributing property. Modifications made to the house over time have caused it to lose its integrity.

7. "Figures 5.13-1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 appear to show far more potentially eligible properties for Section 106 designation than does Table 5.1301. Why the apparent discrepancy?" (Tokarski, p. 19) **Response:** In regards to the "apparent discrepancy" between figures 5.13,1,2,3,4,5 and Table 5.13-1 referenced by Mr. Tokarski: the table lists the number of potentially eligible properties in the working alignment (approximately 400 feet) and the figures show the number of potentially eligible properties in the 2-mile wide study corridor.
8. "The DEIS states, page 5-95, that "creative mitigation: measures can be employed to reduce adverse effects on historic properties. What is "creative mitigation" and are those additional costs included in the cost estimates?" (Tokarski, p. 19) **Response:** General mitigation for Tier 1 is to be addressed yet this year. Mitigation for individual properties will be addressed in Tier 2.
9. A letter from Lorraine Sirucek, a landowner near Bloomington, Indiana, expressed concern for the Storm Cemetery which has graves of veterans from the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican War, and Civil War. She also expressed concern for the damage the roadway would do to farmlands, wetlands, and the underlying cave system. **Response:** The Storm Cemetery has been mapped but because of the exemption regarding cemeteries noted above, it was not listed as a historic property.
10. A letter from William Landers referenced "Alternative Route to C-1" which he states "would divide and destroy a working farm which has been held by the Landers family of Landersdale, Indiana since the early 1800s" and "might disturb" the "family graveyard, in which Revolutionary War veterans are buried." **Response:** The William Landers farmhouse was listed in the Section 106 Report, but cemeteries are normally exempt from listing in the NR. See discussion above.
11. An email from Buffie R. Mink says that "if the new route is chosen that goes through Monroe county [sic], several acres of the Hoosier National Forest will be destroyed along with several acres of farmland." She provides information regarding a cemetery off Rock East Road. **Response:** Cemeteries are normally exempt from listing in the NR. See discussion above.
12. Sandra Fowler, wrote a letter that "represents my distress and concern" about alternatives 3A, 3B, and 3C. She states that the Maryland Ridge Calvert Society moved to Greene County, built the Greene County Chapel to "ensure their religious freedom." "In addition to many structures and artifacts (houses, barns, trails, roadbeds, wells, cellars, original fence lines, etc.) there are also many springs and karsts." **Response:** As noted above, the proposed Maryland Ridge Historic District

has individual properties with a low degree of integrity widely dispersed over a large geographical area with modern intrusions.

13. Dawn Hewitt sent a message regarding Alternative 3B, which “passes through David Porter’s composting facility, farm and forest.” She also believes that Porter’s farmhouse is historic and that karst locations were omitted from the DEIS. The omission “is inexcusable incompetence, and must be addressed immediately.” **Response:** Without further data, it is impossible to know the location of the historic farmhouse; historic properties will be evaluated in depth in Tier 2 to ascertain their eligibility. Cave locations are known but were not shown in the DEIS because of confidentiality to the property owners.
14. Bill Buskirk sent a letter stating that his family had lived on land in the path of 3B since 1879. “Now I-69 may take away the historical significance of this community forever.” He informs that the community is filing for “designation as a rural historic landscape as well as a cultural landscape.” **Response:** As noted above, the proposed Maryland Ridge Historic District has individual properties with a low degree of integrity widely dispersed over a large geographical area with modern intrusions.
15. Chris Sturbaum writes a letter stating that “as a member of the local historical preservation commission, I am dismayed at the loss of historic structures and landscapes in Monroe and the other counties in Alternative 3B” that contain the Maple Grove Road Historic District, other potential rural districts, potential historic sites.” She was also dismayed that the survey did not “mention rural graveyards.” **Response:** Cemeteries are normally exempt from listing in the NR. See discussion above.
16. Bonnie Tinsely writing for the Owen County Preservation said OCP’s “Main concern with the DEIS in regard to historic resources revolves around the issue of thoroughness ... the DEIS appears to rely very heavily, if not exclusively, on *The Owen County Interim Report*.” She was disturbed that the list of potentially eligible properties published in the FHWA’s “Finding of APE, Eligibility, and Effects” did not contain any properties that she had given the historians for INDOT. “The list OCP compiled and presented to Weintraut attempted to address these problems [of using only the *Interim Report*], but it was discounted.” OCP “would question whether the Interim Reports for other counties have not also been used uncritically as the primary (or perhaps sole) databases for establishing the existence of properties potentially eligible for” NR. **Response:** Per the Section 106 Compliance plan, the methodology did use the *Interim Reports* as a baseline for Tier 1 studies. The historians did look at other properties, but did not conduct a full survey of counties that had been previously surveyed. When discrepancies and inaccuracies in the *Interim Reports* were found, they contacted consulting parties for help in locating unidentified properties. Also, the historians for INDOT followed up on all information provided by OCP immediately. As noted earlier many of the properties were not located in the APE or had been previously evaluated. Only one property had not been evaluated and it was investigated the next day. It was a cemetery and cemeteries are normally exempt. (See above.) Full evaluation of all historic properties will be conducted in Tier 2.



17. Tinsely said that the consulting party meetings “on August 20<sup>th</sup>” also raised questions about the *purpose* of the DEIS’s listing of archaeological sites currently *under* existing right-of-way for US 41.” These questions were not addressed. **Response:** Archaeological sites from Alternate 1 were not actually “under” the pavement of US 41, although cases are known where intact sites do exist beneath roadways. The sites listed within the report are those noted in the records as within the 400 foot wide working alignment.
18. Tinsely wrapped up her letter by stating that “ the point of Section 106 ... is to provide for the dissemination of accurate and up-to-date information to assist policy makers ... OCP is concerned that the current DEIS does not represent a thorough and up-to-date assessment of these routes.” [original emphasis] **Response:** See above.
19. Glory-June Greiff wrote a letter saying, “the methodology of the consultants was insufficient to identify all eligible properties. One needed to spend considerable time and to travel all the affected routes.” **Response:** Per the Section 106 Compliance Plan, Tier 1 methodology was to provide a baseline for Tier 2 studies by identifying areas of further research, districts, and individual properties. The methodology used the *Interim Reports* as a baseline for Tier 1 studies. The historians for INDOT did look at other properties, but did not conduct a full survey of counties that had been previously surveyed. When discrepancies and inaccuracies in the *Interim Reports* were found, they contacted consulting parties for help in locating unidentified properties. Full evaluation of all historic properties will be conducted in Tier 2. Although Greiff received the Section 106 Compliance Plan in April, her objections to the methodology were not raised until 24 October. Greiff was called in June for additional information and when she could not be reached, a message left on her recorder requesting data on properties not yet identified.
20. Greiff also references the Rand House on Mann Road (noted earlier as a house that had been moved). She writes: “to the consultants’ credit, this resource has been reclassified, but only after the owner persisted in having them reexamine their finding that it was not eligible. **Response:** The consultants contacted Mr. Mork at the SHPO request and after reviewing information that Mork provided, re-classified the property. The process took ten days.
21. Robert Mork, owner of the house referenced above, says that residences were “not provided adequate notice of this route option.” He further attaches a National Register application for his house.
22. Cynthia Brubaker of Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana wrote a letter in support of the Mork’s property in September 2002. **Response:** The property was elevated to potentially eligible status in August 2002.
23. Alexander Scott wrote a letter referencing the proposed Maryland Ridge Historic District. “As a community, we were extremely concerned to find that the historic and archaeological resources found throughout the community are not included in the section 106 report.” **Response:** Few historic properties with integrity were found

within the APE in this area. The historians did elevate the Edwards House (Greene 00066) to potentially eligible status.

24. Patricia Powell of Owen County Preservation wrote: "I was very disappointed in your view of structures in Owen County." Powell indicated that she felt that the historians did not value "plain" buildings that were not "high-style." Powell sent photos and asked the historians to review the list she had previously provided. **Response:** Powell is correct that there are few high-style houses in Owen County but vernacular homes were included in the Section 106 Report if they possessed architectural integrity and significance. The historians reviewed her list.
25. Joe Theissen, executive director of Taxpayers for Common Sense and Dave Hirsch, director of economic programs of Friends of the Earth, said that although the I69 analysis has been occurring for "more than two years" it has only recently sought CARR's (a consulting party) "input on historic preservation issues." **Response:** At an initial round of public information meetings in March and April 2000, opportunities were presented for interested groups and individuals to sign up as consulting parties. No parties signed up at that time. On August 30, 2001, FHWA sent more than 300 letters to interested groups and individuals asking them to be consulting parties. At that time, CARR asked to be a consulting party. At the public information meetings held November 2001, FHWA distributed information regarding the Section 106 process and how consulting parties can be involved.
26. Ron Baldwin, Cheryl Ann Munson, Joe Peden, Susan Ferentinos, and Donna Richardson of the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review sent a letter saying, "The Board's fundamental concern with the DEIS as it relates to the potential impact on historic features in Monroe County centers on the lack of thoroughness associated with identifying features that may be impacted." **Response:** Tier 1 methodology was to provide a baseline for Tier 2 studies by identifying areas of further research, districts, and individual properties. The methodology used the *Interim Reports* as a baseline for Tier 1 studies. The historians did look at other properties, but did not conduct a full survey of counties that had been previously surveyed. When discrepancies and inaccuracies in the *Interim Reports* were found, they contacted consulting parties for help in locating unidentified properties. Full evaluation of all historic properties will be conducted in Tier 2.
27. Baldwin et al from the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review also is "concerned "with the thoroughness of analysis conducted regarding the potential impact on possible archeological sites." **Response:** As with the historic structures, Tier 1 focused upon recorded archaeological sites within the alternates. Tier 2 archaeological studies will include fieldwork.
28. Baldwin et al. also was "disappointed that they were never directly contacted to serve as a consulting party in this effort." **Response:** The consulting party process is open to those who wish to join; at any time, the Board can request to be a consulting party. Invitations to be a consulting party were sent to: the mayor, City of Bloomington Historic Preservation, City of Bloomington Restorations, Inc., the

Monroe County Historian, and the Monroe County Commissioners. An invitation was not sent specifically to Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review, but the historians contacted Ron Baldwin on May 5, 2002 to ask about historical properties, specifically to ask for any information that he might have on the Pleasant View Farm. On June 11, 2002, historians talked with Anna Burns of the Monroe County Planning Review about the efforts and sites that were being identified. At this time, help was requested from Burns.

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## **FHWA Section 106 Findings and Determinations**



**FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION'S  
SECTION 106 FINDINGS AND DETERMINATIONS  
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT  
ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS  
EFFECT FINDING  
I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study**

**AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT**

Pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.4(a)(1), and for the purposes of this Tier 1 study, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in consultation of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has determined the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The APE has determined to be a two-mile wide study area along each alternative except that the APE is 2,000 feet wide along I-70 (See attached map.)

**ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS**

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2), FHWA, in consultation with the Indiana SHPO, has determined that one archaeological site listed in the National Register lies within the APE.

For the purposes of this Tier 1 study, FHWA, in consultation with the Indiana SHPO, has determined that the following historic properties are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. (See attached list.)

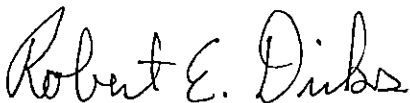
Additional investigations of historic and archaeological resources will be conducted, and final eligibility determinations will be made, in the Tier 2 NEPA studies.

**EFFECT FINDING**

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1), FHWA, in consultation with the Indiana SHPO, has determined that no known archaeological sites are affected. (The only known archaeological site is being avoided.)

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(2), FHWA, in consultation with the Indiana SHPO, has determined that there is a potential adverse effect for all potentially eligible properties.

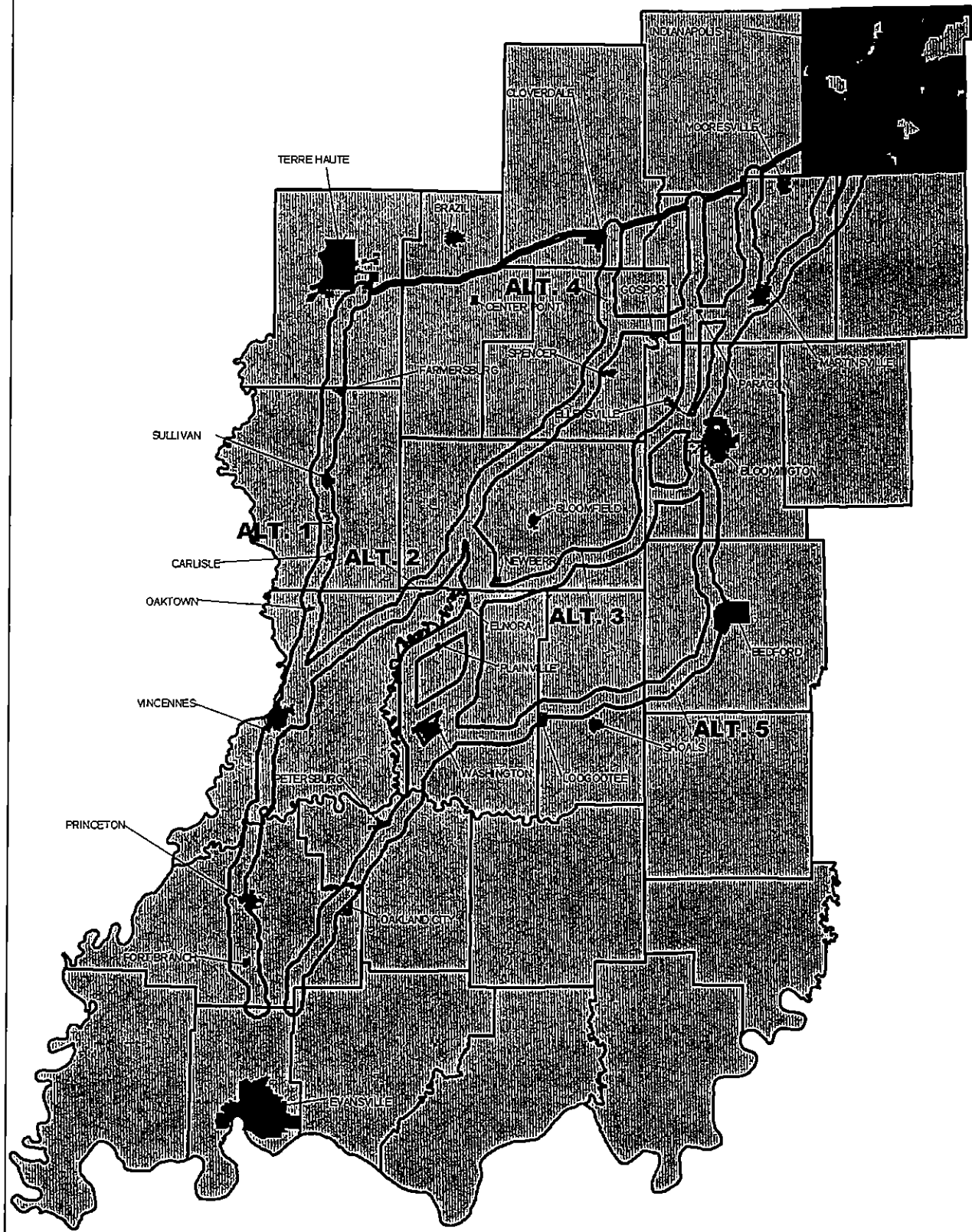
Additional investigations of historic and archaeological resources will be conducted, and final effects findings will be made, in the Tier 2 NEPA Studies.

for:   
\_\_\_\_\_  
John R. Baxter, P.E.  
Division Administrator  
  
7/15/02  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Approved Date

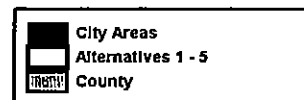




# Area of Potential Effect



DATE: July 2002





## Potentially Eligible Historic Districts

NAME	COUNTY	CITY	TYPE
Burnett Heights Historic District	Knox	Vincennes	Residential
Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District	Sullivan	Sullivan	Commercial
Clear Creek Historic District	Monroe	Clear Creek	Town
Sullivan West Washington Street Historic District	Sullivan	Sullivan	Residential
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Washington Repair Shop	Daviess	Washington	Industrial/Residential
Martin State Forest	Martin		Park
Loogootee District	Martin	Loogootee	Commercial/Residential
Bethel Evangelical Historic District	Knox	Rural	Rural
Freelandville Historic District	Knox	Freelandville	Town
Amish Traditional Cultural District	Daviess	Rural	Rural

**National Register Districts**

NAME	COUNTY CITY	DATE ACCEPTED	DESCRIPTION
Vincennes Historic District	Knox Vincennes	December 31, 1974	Downtown district
Martinsville Commercial Historic District	Morgan Martinsville	April 1, 1998	Commercial district
East Washington Street Historic District	Morgan Martinsville	April 18, 1997	Residential district
Northside Historic District	Morgan Martinsville	January 2, 1997	Residential district
Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District	Monroe Bloomington	August 21, 1998	Rural district

# **Potentially Eligible Historic Properties Within the APE**

COUNTY	TWNSHP	DESCRIPTION	DATE	STYLE	NR CRITERIA REFERENCE #
Daviess	Washington	House	c. 1850	Federal	C 30030
Daviess	Washington	Daviess County Poor Asylum	1864	Greek Revival	C 30013
Daviess	Barr	Brookhaven-Frank Cunningham House	1868 /c. 1905 Rem.	Italianate	C 25011
Daviess	Bogard	McCall Farm	c. 1883	Italianate	C 15007
Daviess	Bogard	Miller House	c. 1886	Carpenter-Builder	C 15002
Daviess	Veale	Thomas Singleton Round Barn	1908	Round Barn	C 35005
Gibson	Johnson	Tilley Farm	c. 1865	Greek Revival	C 45009
Gibson	Johnson	School	c. 1900	Classical Revival	C 45033
Gibson	Johnson	Farm	c. 1895	Carpenter-Builder	C 45010
Gibson	Johnson	Martin Schaefer House	c. 1865	Greek Revival	C 46002
Gibson	Union	Cumberland Presbyterian Church	c. 1905	Late Romanesque Revival	C 41008
Gibson	Union	House	c. 1870	Greek Revival	C 41014
Gibson	Union	J.E. Toops House	1892	Queen Anne	C 41015
Gibson	Union	Carnegie Library	c. 1917	Arts & Crafts	C 41018
Gibson	Union	First National Bank of Fort Branch	1909	Neo-Classic	C 41020
Gibson	Union	W.C. Polk House	c. 1915	Arts & Crafts	C 41022
Gibson	White River	L.S. French House	c. 1836	Greek Revival	C 10018
Gibson	White River	House	c. 1860	Greek Revival	C 10014
Gibson	White River	House	c. 1875	Greek Revival	C 10010
Gibson	White River	Farm	c. 1860	Greek Revival	C 10007
Gibson	White River	House	c. 1860	Federal	C 10005
Knox	Decker	County Bridge No. 385	1923	Parker Through Truss	C 50022
Knox	Johnson	Decker High School	1916	Neoclassical	C 46001
Knox	Johnson	Farm	c. 1910	Free Classic	C 45026
Knox	Johnson	Edward Plass House	1919	Craftsman Bungalow	C 45075
Knox	Johnson	New York Central RR Bridge	1910	Warren Through Truss	C 45086
Knox	Vincennes	Montclair Farm	1811/1853/1911	Greek Revival	C 25020
Knox	Palmyra	Robert McCord House	1836/1863/1912	I-House	C 30016
Knox	Washington	Samuel Thompson House	c. 1825	I-House	A 20050
Knox	Busseron	First Christian Church	1906-1908	Romanesque Revival	C 16016
Knox	Busseron	Sproat House	c. 1890	Gabled-ell	C 16014
Knox	Busseron	Emission Methodist Episcopal Church	1920	20th Century Gothic Revival	C 17004
Knox	Vincennes	Walk-Laakman House	c. 1880/c. 1920	Side-hall Plan	C 25011



Morgan	Washington	House	c. 1870	Central-passage	C	64093
Morgan	Washington	House	c. 1900	Queen Anne Cottage	C	64094
Morgan	Washington	House	c. 1850/ c. 1890	Gable-front	C	64128
Morgan	Washington	House	c. 1830	Hall-and-parlor	A	64130
Morgan	Washington	House	c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	64154
Morgan	Washington	House	c. 1895	Queen Anne Cottage	C	64155
Morgan	Washington	House	c. 1865	Gothic Revival	C	64093
Morgan	Washington	House	c. 1865	Gothic Revival	C	64170
Morgan	Washington	House	c. 1870	Gable-front	C	64175
Morgan	Washington	House	c. 1915	Dutch Colonial Revival	C	64183
Morgan	Washington	Mitchell Mansion	c. 1865/ c. 1910	Italianate	C	64184
Morgan	Jefferson	Railroad Bridge	c. 1920	Pratt Through Truss	A	40026
Morgan	Jefferson	Railroad Bridge	1895	Pratt Through Truss	A	40029
Morgan	Jefferson	County Bridge No. 146	1893	Pratt Through Truss	A	40030
Morgan	Jefferson	Barn	c. 1840	Single-crib	A	40034
Morgan	Jefferson	Norman T. Cunningham Farm	c. 1860/ 1886	Hall-and-parlor	A	40055
Sullivan	Haddon	House	c. 1930	Colonial Revival	C	37050
Sullivan	Haddon	Haddon House & Cemetery	1851 -53	Italianate cube	C	37046
Sullivan	Haddon	House	c. 1915	Dormer-front Bungalow	C	37038
Sullivan	Haddon	House	1895	Free Classic	C	37011
Sullivan	Haddon	Helms-Whillesay House	c. 1819 & 1960	I-House	A	37037
Sullivan	Haddon	I.O.O.F #50	c. 1900	Iron Front	A	36013
Sullivan	Haddon	Bill Storms Service Station	c. 1925	House w/ Canopy	A	36025
Vigo	Linton	Round Barn	c. 1905	Vernacular	C	55016
Vigo	Linton	High School & Comm. Center	c. 1920	Neo-Classical	C	55010
Vigo	Linton	Fire Station	c. 1920	20th Century Functional	C	55013
Sullivan	Hamilton	Interurban Stop # 25	c. 1906	Vernacular	A	23006
Sullivan	Hamilton	Vocational Arts Building	c. 1930	Art Moderne	C	23008
Sullivan	Hamilton	House	c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	23021
Sullivan	Hamilton	First Presbyterian Church	1908	Side-steeple	C	23031
Sullivan	Hamilton	Sullivan Public Library	1904-1992	Romanesque Revival	C	23038
Sullivan	Hamilton	House	c. 1870	Italianate cube	C	23045
Sullivan	Curry	Liberty Church of Christ & Cemetery	c. 1890 & Cem. 18	Double-pen	A	5013
Sullivan	Curry	House	c. 1880	Italianate cube	C	07007
Sullivan	Curry	First Methodist Church	1912	Steepled ell	C	07008
Sullivan	Curry	House	c. 1890	Queen Anne Cottage	C	07014

Sullivan	Curry	Commercial Bldg.	c. 1900	Iron Front Store	C	07023
Sullivan	Curry	House	c. 1915	Mission Revival	C	06023
Sullivan	Curry	House	c. 1910	Free Classic	C	06032
Sullivan	Curry	House	c. 1900	Queen Anne Cottage	C	07010
Morgan	Jefferson	Farm	1868	Italianate	A	40043
Morgan	Ray	Wathan House	c. 1891	T-Plan	C	50020
Morgan	Ray	Paragon I.O.O.F. No. 406/Knights of Py 1898		Romanesque Revival	C	51012
Owen	Montgomery	James Alverson House	c. 1857	Greek Revival	C	25002
Monroe	Bean Blossor	Stark House	c. 1855	I-House	C	10003
Monroe	Bean Blossor	Fairview School	c. 1915	Functional	C	10027
Owen	Jefferson	George Williams Farm	1896	Queen Anne	A	50041
Greene	Jefferson	William Easter Round Barn	1914	Concrete Round Barn	A	10032
Greene	Jefferson	House	c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	12005
Greene	Grant	Miller House	c. 1850	Single-pen	C	30001
Greene	Grant	County Bridge No. 237	c. 1905	Pratt Pony truss	C	30022
Greene	Washington	State Bank	c. 1920	Functional Neoclassical	C	66023
Greene	Stafford	County Bridge No. 233	1907	Pratt Through Truss	C	70009
Greene	Stafford	Lee & Co.	c. 1900	False-front Commercial	C	71005
Greene	Stafford	Heim House	c. 1920	American Four-square	A	71008
Knox	Widner	Wells Farm	c. 1860	I-House	A	10049
Knox	Widner	Stoelting Farm	c. 1850	Double-pen	A	10037
Knox	Widner	Bethel Evangel. Church & Cemetery	c. 1935/1995	20th Century Gothic Revival	C	10034
Knox	Widner	Carl Diedrich Volle Farm	c. 1870	I-House	A	10035
Knox	Widner	Buescher Farm	c. 1850	I-House	A	10036
Monroe	Bloomington	Stone Wall	c. 1875	Stone Wall	C	35050
Monroe	Richland	Samuel Harbison Farm	c. 1840	Federal	A	15028
Monroe	Richland	James Bratney House	c. 1835	Federal	C	15039
Monroe	Richland	Reed Farm	c. 1865	I-House	C	15050
Monroe	Richland	Howard House	c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	15051
Monroe	Van Buren	Reed House	c. 1870	Massed Plan	C	40009
Monroe	Perry	Jameson House	c. 1925	Arts & Crafts	C	35044
Monroe	Perry	May House	c. 1870	I-House	C	35045
Monroe	Perry	Bowman-Shigley House	1870	I-House	C	35047
Monroe	Perry	Stone Wall	c. 1875	Stone Wall	C	25019
Monroe	Perry	Farm	c. 1870	2/3 I-House	C	35051
Monroe	Perry	House	c. 1870	Gothic Revival	C	35057



Monroe	Perry	Stone Wall	c. 1875	Stone Wall	C	35000
Monroe	Perry	Indian Hill Stone Company	c. 1925	Functional	A	35061
Monroe	Perry	Bridge No. 83	c. 1910	Warren Pony Truss	C	35064
Monroe	Clear Creek	House	c. 1925	Bungalow	C	50024
Monroe	Clear Creek	House	c. 1875	Central-passage	C	50026
Monroe	Clear Creek	Chambers-Deckard House	c. 1875	Gothic Revival	C	50034
Monroe	Clear Creek	George Piercy Ketcham House	c. 1850	Greek Revival	C	50036
Monroe	Clear Creek	House	1862	Saddlebag	C	52012
Monroe	Van Buren	May House	c. 1865	Hall-and-parlor	C	40051
Monroe	Van Buren	Sparks Farm	c. 1917	Bungalow	C	40065
Greene	Center	Joseph Thompson House	c. 1910	Bungalow	C	45001
Greene	Jackson	County Bridge #48	1894	Warren Pony Truss	C	50021
Greene	Taylor	House	c. 1900	Center-gable Cottage	C	55003
Greene	Taylor	Blackmore Store	c. 1895	Italianate Commercial	C	56001
Greene	Taylor	Odd Fellows Hall/ W. D. Whitaker Store	c. 1875	Gable-front Commercial	C	56003
Lawrence	Marshall	Hamer Brothers Inn/Avoca State Fish P.	c. 1935	Recreation	C	06005
Lawrence	Indian Creek	County Bridge	c. 1890	Pratt Through Truss	C	15023
Lawrence	Spice Valley	Bryantville Church of Christ and Cemetery	c. 1867-present	Craftsman	C	45026
Lawrence	Shawswick	Perry, Buskirk and Matthews Quarries	c. 1888-present	-	C	21001
Lawrence	Shawswick	Oolitic High School	1919/1936-1937	Neoclassical	C	21017
Lawrence	Shawswick	Dr. Cluade Dollens House	c. 1900/c. 1920	Craftsman	C	21021
Lawrence	Shawswick	H.C. Mitchell Building	1910	Romanesque	A	21024
Lawrence	Shawswick	Illinois Street Water Plant	c. 1937	Vernacular	C	27243
Knox	Busseron	Oaktown Bank	c. 1925	Art Deco	C	16028
Knox	Washington	House	c. 1860	Double-pile	C	21018
Knox	Washington	C.M. Hill Market	1904/1919	Italianate Commercial	C	21020
Knox	Washington	Bruceville Methodist Episcopal Church	1875	Gable-front	C	21027
Knox	Washington	House	c. 1920	Craftsman Bungalow	C	21034
Knox	Palmyra	Elliot-Steffy Farm	1858/1878/c. 1921	I-House	A	30008
Knox	Palmyra	Samuel B. Emison House	1873	Double-pile	C	30036
Knox	Vincennes	John Snapp House	1917	Queen Anne	C	25008
Gibson	Union	House	c. 1860	Greek Revival	C	41019
Gibson	Patoka	Gibson County Fairgrounds Pavilion	c. 1920	Arts & Crafts	C	21526
Gibson	Patoka	William Blair House	c. 1855	Federal	C	21545
Knox	Vigo	Salem Evangelical German Church, Par	c. 1920, c. 1920, 186:20th Century Gothic Revival		C	02001
Knox	Vigo	Sandborn Christian Church	c. 1913	Neoclassical	C	01006

Davies	Elmore	Elnora Methodist Episcopal Church	1910	Romanesque Revival	C	06003
Owen	Jennings	Minnick House	c. 1840/c. 1880	Single-pen	A	10020
Owen	Taylor	Abner Goodwin House	c. 1838	I-House	C	05026
Owen	Taylor	County Bridge No. 14	1897-c. 1910	Pratt Through Truss	C	05027
Monroe	Van Buren	Koontz Cemetery	c. 1870	Cemetery	A	45005
Monroe	Van Buren	Farm	c. 1860	I-House	C	40071
Monroe	Indian Creek	Farm	c. 1875	Single-pen	C	45001
Monroe	Indian Creek	Koontz House	c. 1865	Greek Revival	C	45005
Greene	Jackson	House	c. 1885	Center-gable Cottage	C	50024
Greene	Jackson	House	c. 1864	Central-passage	C	50035
Davies	Elmore	House	c. 1925	Bungalow	C	06017
Davies	Steele	House	c. 1930	Bungalow	C	11004
Davies	Washington	Bridge No. 223	c. 1910	Pratt Through Truss	C	30006
Davies	Washington	Franklin Smead House	1872	Gothic Revival	C	30009
Owen	Franklin	Cabin	c. 1860	Vernacular	A	55032
Owen	Franklin	McIndoo House	c. 1890	Central-passage	C	56011
Owen	Jennings	John Black Farm	1843	I - House	A	10022
Owen	Washington	County Bridge No. 147	c. 1910	Pratt pony truss	C	35054
Lawrence	Spice Valley	House	c. 1835	Hall-and-Parlor	A	47008
Lawrence	Shawswick	Jail in Oolitic	c. 1880	Vernacular	A	21027
Davies	Veale	Farm	c. 1880	Cruciform House	A	35012
Davies	Steele	Prairie	c. 1925	Prairie	C	11009
Davies	Elmore	Bungalow	c. 1920	Bungalow	C	11004
Greene	Stafford	Morgan House		I-House	C	70010
Knox	Johnson	Deshee Farms	c. 1935	Cape Cod Cottages	A	47001
Knox	Johnson	Farm	c. 1890	Folk Vict or T-Plan	A	45087
Lawrence	Spice Valley	Tourist Cabins	c. 1940	Vernacular	A	45046
Warrick	Greer	House	c. 1875	I-House/ Colonial Revival	C	00020
Warrick	Greer	Farm	c. 1880	German T	A	00021
Martin	Perry	Bridge		Pony Truss	C	30002
Martin	Perry	Tourist Cabins	c. 1940	Vernacular	A	30001
Martin	Center	United Methodist Church	c. 1880	Vernacular	A	25003
Martin	Center	Hickory Ridge Cemetery		Vernacular	A	25002
Martin	Center	Farm	c. 1880	Center Gable	A	25001
Martin	Center	Wilson Ellis Farm	c. 1890	Vernacular	A	25004
Martin	Halbert	Log House	c. 1850	Vernacular	A	20001

Martin	Halbert	CCC-martin Start Forest	1935-1937	A	20002
Martin	Halbert	Farm	c.1870	Vernacular	20004
Martin	Halbert	Log Barn & Cellar	c.1830	Log Vernacular	20003
Martin	Halbert	Farm	c. 1860	Hall & Parlor	20004
Martin	Perry	House	c.1860	Greek Revival	32004
Martin	Perry	Craftsman Bungalow	1925	Bungalow	32005
Martin	Perry	House	1880	Gothic Revival	32006
Sullivan	Curry	Rail Road Station	c.1880	Vernacular	07029
Sullivan	Curry	House	c.1930	Colonial Revival	37050
Sullivan	Hamilton	House	1860,1880	Gabel ell	23032
Sullivan	Haddon	Traveler's Court	c. 1929-1932	Colonial Revival	35011
Sullivan	Curry	Carriage House	c. 1900	Cross Plan	06011
Pike	Logan	House	c.1920	Carpenter-BUILDER	20001
Pike	Washington	County Bridge No. 175	c.1920	Warren Pony Truss	05002
Pike	Washington	House	c. 1870	Greek Revival	05006
Pike	Washington	House	c.1925	Bungalow	05005
Pike	Washington	House	c. 1870	Greek Revival	05011
Pike	Washington	Church	c. 1930	Vernacular	05007
Pike	Washington	House	c. 1870	Greek Revival	05004
Pike	Jefferson	House	c. 1880	Italianate	05010
Monroe	Richland	Farm	c. 1860	Vernacular	15067
Monroe	Perry	Pleasant View Farm	1878	I-House	35089
Monroe	Clear Creek	Stone Co. Bld	c.1930	Functional	50050
Monroe	Washington	Amos Jones House	c.1870	Gothic Revival	05017
Monroe	Richland	Farm	c.1880	Gothic Revival	15041
Monroe	Clear Creek	Church of Christ	c.1870	Greek Revival	53053
Monroe	Clear Creek	Woorley House	1880	Gothic Revival	53007
Monroe	Clear Creek	Winpark Kinser House	c. 1865	Gothic Revival	53035
Monroe	Clear Creek	House	c.1890	Gothic Revival	53008
Monroe	Clear Creek	House	c.1850	Gothic Revival	53031
Marion	Perry	House	1915	American 4-SQ	85331
Gibson	Patoka	House	c. 1900	Carpenter-BUILDER	45010
Gibson	Patoka	Rail Road Depot	1895	Classical Revival	24020
Morgan	Monroe	House	c. 1925	Craftsman	10052
Morgan	Washington	Co. Bridge No. 224	c. 1925	Warren Pony Truss	60030
Morgan	Madison	House	c.1900	Vernacular	00021

Morgan	Jefferson	Walter Bain House	c.1865	Gothic Revival	C	40025
Morgan	Jefferson	Bridge	c. 1930	Parker Pony Truss	C	40057
Morgan	Jefferson	Co. Bridge No.147	c.1930	Warren Pony Truss	C	40047
Morgan	Harrison	House	c. 1885	Victorian/ QA	C	30015
Morgan	Green	Teters Farm	c. 1866	Vernacular	A	35029
Morgan	Madison	Farm Complex	c. 1890	T-Plan	A	00020
Morgan	Madison	House	c. 1890	Vernacular	C	00032
Morgan	Madison	Farm	c.1910	Center Passage	A	00033
Marion	Decatur	House	c. 1860	Central Passage	C	80117
Marion	Decatur	Spring Valley School	1884/1920	T-Plan/ Central Passage	C	80120
Marion	Decatur	House	1914	American 4-SQ	C	85331
Marion	Decatur	House	c. 1860	I-House	C	80124
Marion	Decatur	House	1870	Gabled -ELL	C	80123
Marion	Decatur	House	C. 1920	Bungalow	A	15068
Monroe	Richland	Farm	c.1880	L-plan	C	45057
Greene	Center	Gable front	1861-1867	Gable front/log construction	C	50008
Greene	Jackson	Clifty Church	c. 1880	Greek Revival	C	50027
Greene	Jackson	Valhalla	c. 1875	Double-pen	C	50023
Greene	Jackson	House	c. 1890	Double-pen	C	50022
Greene	Jackson	House	c.1898	Pyramidal roof	C	50026
Greene	Jackson	Ashcraft Chapel & Cemetery	c.1870	Double Entry I-House	C	45047
Greene	Center	Lawson Oliphant House	c.1905	Pratt pony truss	C	30022
Greene	Center	County Bridge No.35	1905	Warren pony truss	C	45041
Greene	Center	County Bridge No. 311	c.1880	Double-pen	C	50005
Greene	Jackson	Farm	c. 1875	Center-gable cottage	C	50009
Greene	Jackson	House				

## Listed Historic Properties

PROPERTY NAME	COUNTY	CITY	REGISTER	DATE ACCEPTED	DESCRIPTION
Lewis Brooks Home, 1832	Martin	Loogootee	IN	October 25, 1978	House
Borland House & Furst Quarry, 1839	Monroe	Bloomington	IN	November 3, 1995	House
Stout, Daniel, House	Monroe	Bloomington	NR	October 6, 3901	House
Martinsville High School Gymnasium	Morgan	Martinsville	NR	September 13, 4119	School
Mitchell, Joseph, House	Monroe	Smithville	NR	April 10, 4256	House
Sherman Building	Sullivan	Sullivan	NR	February 13, 4257	Building
Bradford Estate	Morgan	Martinsville	NR	November 2, 4337	Historic District
Scotland Hotel	Greene	Scotland	NR	September 10, 4447	Hotel
Jefferson Elementary School	Daviess	Washington	NR	June 20, 1997	School
Burton Land Bridge-(Gone)	Morgan	Martinsville	NR	April 14, 1997	Bridge
Hastings Schoolhouse	Morgan	Martinsville	NR	March 12, 1999	School
Morgan County Courthouse	Morgan	Martinsville	NR	January 11, 1996	Public Building



## **Section 106 Compliance Plan**





## **Section 106 Compliance Plan for I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study**

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The purpose of this plan is to provide a flexible framework for completing the consultation process required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act ("Section 106") for the I-69 Evansville-to-Indianapolis Project ("Project"). It does not modify or supersede any existing regulatory requirements. Rather, it explains how those requirements will be addressed in the context of this project.

The framework outlined in this document has been developed by the Federal Highway Administration ("FHWA") and the Indiana Department of Transportation ("INDOT") in consultation with the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("SHPO") and the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation ("Council"). It is being provided to the Section 106 consulting parties for their review, and it remains subject to further revision.

### **I. The Need for Section 106 Consultation**

Section 106 consultation is required for any federal "undertaking," which is defined to include "a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency."<sup>1</sup>

Because Federal funds would be used in the construction of the I-69 Evansville-to-Indianapolis project, the project clearly meets the definition of an "undertaking." Therefore, Section 106 consultation is required for this project.

### **II. Participants in the Section 106 Process**

Participants in this section 106 process include the FHWA, INDOT, and the SHPO, as well as an unusually large number of "consulting parties," who have been invited and designated in accordance with the Section 106 regulations.<sup>2</sup> The large number of consulting parties reflects the unusually large size of the project study area, which includes 26 counties.

In 2001, FHWA and INDOT consulted with the SHPO to identify potential consulting parties for the Section 106 process. Based on that consultation, the FHWA mailed invitations to approximately 300 potential consulting parties in August 2001. Invitations were sent to:

- representatives of Indian tribes with an interest in the project area
- representatives of local governments in the project area
- county historians and county historical societies in the project area
- Indiana Historic Landmarks Foundation
- other stakeholders

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<sup>1</sup> 36 C.F.R. § 800.16(y).

<sup>2</sup> 36 C.F.R. § 800.3(f).

To date, all of those who requested designation as consulting parties have been granted consulting party status. In total, more than 100 consulting parties have been designated. Additional consulting parties may be designated as the process moves forward.

### **III. Tiered EIS / Phased Approach to Section 106**

Due to the scope and complexity of the study, the FHWA and INDOT are preparing the environmental impact statement (EIS) in two stages, which are known as "tiers." The tiered process is an accepted procedure under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).<sup>3</sup> It involves the following stages:

- The first stage – the Tier 1 EIS – is under way. It involves the consideration of five broad (2,000-foot) corridors within a 26-county study area. For each corridor, the Tier 1 EIS will identify "subsections" that can be separately studied in Tier 2. The Tier 1 Record of Decision ("ROD") will approve the selection of a single corridor. The Tier 1 ROD will not select a specific alignment within that corridor.
- The second stage – Tier 2 – will involve more in-depth, site-specific environmental studies and engineering for the sub-sections identified in Tier 1. It is anticipated that mitigation measures, in particular, will receive much more detailed analysis in Tier 2 than in Tier 1.

Section 106 consultation will take place in *both* Tier 1 and Tier 2 of the NEPA process. Under the Section 106 regulations, this approach is known as "phasing."<sup>4</sup> The phased approach can be summarized as follows:

- During Tier 1, the scope of the Section 106 process will be extremely broad, because it will be necessary to evaluate the potential impacts of five lengthy corridors within the 26-county study area. The main focus during this stage will be to determine the *likely* presence of historic and archeological resources and the routes' *likely* impacts on those resources. Mitigation of potential impacts will be discussed in general terms and may result in a programmatic agreement at the conclusion of Tier 1.
- During Tier 2, the Section 106 process will be completed for each subsection, building on the information developed in Tier 1. During this stage, the Section 106 process will involve final determinations of eligibility and boundaries for all historic and archeological resources; final determinations of effects; and resolution of all adverse effects, most likely in the form of an individual memorandum of agreement (MOA) for each subsection.

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<sup>3</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1508.28; 23 C.F.R. § 771.111(g), 771.135(o).

<sup>4</sup> 36 C.F.R. §§ 800.4(b)(2), 800.5(a)(3).

#### **IV. Step-by-Step Plan for Section 106 Consultation in Tier 1**

For any project, the Section 106 process involves the same basic steps, all of which must be carried out in consultation with the SHPO and the other consulting parties. These steps include:

- (1) defining the area of potential effect ("APE");
- (2) identifying historic and archeological resources within the APE that are "listed in or eligible for" the National Register of Historic Places;
- (3) determining whether the proposed action has "adverse effects" any of the listed or eligible properties;
- (4) resolving any adverse effects – often by entering into a binding agreement.

During Tier 1, the Section 106 process will cover all of these steps, *at a level of detail appropriate for a Tier 1 study*. These steps will then be repeated, at a higher level of detail, in the individual Tier 2 studies – which will build on the information developed in Tier 1.

The activities that are expected to be completed in the Section 106 process during Tier 1 are summarized below. This summary reflect current plans, which have been developed in consultation with the SHPO and the Council. Revisions may be made as the process moves forward.

##### **A. Definition of APE**

The information-gathering effort in the Section 106 process focuses on the project's area of potential effect ("APE"). As defined in the Section 106 regulations, the APE should include the "geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking."<sup>5</sup>

For this project, FHWA and INDOT have consulted on several occasions with the SHPO regarding the definition of the APE in Tier 1. Based on that consultation, the APE has been defined to include the two-mile-wide "study band" along each of the five 2,000-foot-corridors, with the understanding that the APE may need to be wider than two miles in some places and narrower in others. The width of the APE is subject to continuing revision as the Section 106 process moves forward.

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<sup>5</sup> 36 C.F.R. § 800.16(d).

## **B. Identification of Historic and Archeological Resources**

Within the APE, the consultant team for the Tier 1 EIS will determine the likely presence of historic and archeological resources that are listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The results of this effort will be documented in the Tier 1 Draft EIS for all five alternatives, and may be further refined in the Tier 1 FEIS. This effort will include:

### **1. Themes**

As context for the identification of individual resources and potential districts, the consultants will identify broad themes most likely to be present among the historic and archeological resources in the 26-county project area. The themes will be developed based on a review of background information, consultation, and appropriate field investigations. The themes may be based on:

- Nationality or ethnicity of inhabitants
- Occupations
- Transportation
- Education, including self-improvement such as Chatauquas
- Amusements and leisure pursuits
- Government and military
- Social/political reform
- Other factors

### **2. Individual Properties**

Based on background research, consultation, and appropriate field investigation, the consultants will identify historic and archeological resources in the APE that are listed in or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register, and will record those properties in a database. The database will be capable of sorting properties by county, theme, listed in National Register, State Register, eligibility, and whether it is part of a potential rural historic district.

In accordance with the SHPO's recommendations, the field investigation efforts will be most extensive in counties that have not been recently surveyed for potential historic properties, or that otherwise warrant a higher level of effort. These include Pike and Martin, as well as, to a lesser extent, Gibson and Warrick.

### **3. Historic Districts**

In conjunction with the efforts to identify individually eligible historic and archeological resources, the consultants also will identify and evaluate potential historic and archaeological districts – both urban and rural. This effort will include discussions of potential districts with county historians, archaeologists, the National Park Service, and other interested parties, as well as a field survey and review of previously identified districts in the project area.

### **C. Evaluation of Adverse Effects**

If properties listed in or eligible for the National Register are found within the area of potential effect for a project, the next step in the Section 106 process is to determine whether the project will have an "adverse effect" on any of those properties. Adverse-effect determinations must be made in consultation with the SHPO and the other consulting parties.

Consistent with the phased approach discussed above, the Tier 1 study will focus on evaluating the *likelihood* of adverse effects for each of the five alternatives under consideration. The ability to evaluate effects at Tier 1 will necessarily be limited, because the location of the highway within the corridor will be unresolved, nor will there be sufficiently detailed engineering to show the horizontal and vertical curvature of the roadway. However, within these constraints, it will be possible to draw preliminary conclusions regarding adverse effects. These efforts will include:

- Identifying any "unavoidable" adverse effects for a particular alternative – e.g., situations in which a historic resource occupies the entire width of a corridor, such that any alignment in the corridor would inevitably cause an adverse effect on that resource.
- Identifying "potential" adverse effects – i.e., resources that may be adversely affected by the working alignment(s) that developed in Tier 1

Initial assessment of adverse effects will be documented (as "unavoidable" or ("potential")) in the Tier 1 Draft EIS for all five alternatives, and may be further refined in the Tier 1 FEIS.

### **D. Resolution of Adverse Effects**

If the preferred alternative has unavoidable or potential adverse effects on historic properties, the Section 106 process in Tier 1 will consider potential mitigation measures for those anticipated adverse effects.

As with the evaluation of adverse effects, the discussion of mitigation measures will be constrained at Tier 1 by the lack of detail regarding the location and profile of the roadway. However, mitigation measures (including avoidance and minimization wherever possible) will be considered at an appropriate level of detail in Tier 1. For example, it may be appropriate to consider "standard treatments" for mitigating certain types of impacts. The appropriate level of detail for addressing mitigation measures in Tier 1 will be determined in consultation with the SHPO and the other consulting parties.

The results of this effort will be documented in the Final EIS. If a programmatic agreement or other document is executed, that document will be included in the Final EIS as an appendix. Alternatively, mitigation conditions could be specified in the Tier 1 ROD.

\* \* \*



**Correspondence from the  
Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer**







Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Division of Historic Preservation & Archeology 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739 Phone 317-232-1046 • Fax 317-232-6693 • [dhpa@dnr.state.in.us](mailto:dhpa@dnr.state.in.us)Frank O'Bannon, Governor  
John Goss, Director

August 27, 2003

Edith Sarra  
1816 Concord Rd.  
Gosport, IN 47433

Dear Edie:

I am writing to follow up on the site visit Amy Walker, Paul Diebold, and I made on July 25 to meet with you, Duncan Campbell, and Dr. James Cooper to look at resources in the area known as Patoka Bottoms. We want to express our appreciation for your time and for the narrative documentation you provided in advance of the visit which helped us to understand some of the events that have affected the area.

Our discussions have led us to conclude that although the Bottoms area has not experienced a great deal of physical change since the middle of the nineteenth century, it does not possess a critical inventory of historic resources that convey an area or areas of historical significance. Various kinds of human activity have taken place in the Bottoms in response to the environment, but we do not have the sense that they combine to illustrate a significant pattern of local history.

Our effort to identify an area, or several areas of significance for the Bottoms has been confronted by the lack of resources or the integrity of the resources. For example, small scale agriculture was an activity that your research indicated typified the area. Yet the Ropp farm, the only agricultural resource in the proposed district, was not typical in several respects nor appeared to be representative of a widespread pattern of farmland organization. The attempt to drain bottom land by ditching in 1920 left the Houchins Ditch, a very visible resource. But its significance for agriculture came more in the form of changing the pattern of land ownership rather than increased or altered crop production.

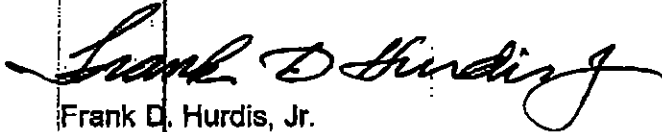
Our look at transportation significance yielded CR 300W, the 1884 and 1924 bridges, a segment of the Wabash & Erie Canal, and the site of the old Dongola bridge as the associated resources. We do believe that each of the metal bridges is individually eligible and could be combined with the section of CR 300W "the old state road" running between them to illustrate transportation significance. Our reaction to the segment of canal is somewhat more guarded. We have, however, determined similar segments of canal in Tippecanoe County and Huntington County eligible and so probably would view this segment similarly. Unless archaeological investigation reveals significant information from the site of the Dongola covered bridge, we would not consider it to be eligible.

When we examined the possibility of significance for early settlement of the area, we confronted the fact that Dongola, the short-lived community, is virtually gone. Dongola at one time, apparently contained resources associated with ethnic heritage, i.e. anti-slavery/underground railroad activity, but they are now gone also. Only the Logan Public Cemetery with the burial of Basil Simpson remains as a connection to abolitionist activity but its association is very indirect and the cemetery itself physically removed from the rest of the area. You might want to investigate the Indiana Historical Bureau's marker program as a way to recognize and interpret these sites to the general public.

Consequently, we believe that there are resources in Patoka Bottoms, namely the bridges and section of CR 300W, as well as the segment of the Wabash and Erie Canal, that are eligible for listing in the National Register but their significance does not extend to the larger Bottoms area. We do not believe that there are sufficient resources associated with agriculture, settlement, or ethnic history that define a rural historic landscape.

Please feel free to contact me if you have questions or wish to discuss any of these points.

Sincerely,



Frank D. Hurdis, Jr.  
Chief of Survey and Registration

cc: Duncan Campbell, Preservation Development, Inc.  
Dr. James L. Cooper



August 19, 2003

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.  
Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.  
16 Boone Woods  
Zionsville, Indiana 46077

Federal agency: Federal Highway Administration

Re: List of four, potentially eligible properties (three metal truss bridges and a farm) in Logan Township,  
Pike County, for the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier One Study

Dear Dr. Weintraut:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470f), and implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") has reviewed the above-named list of properties. We received your August 7, 2003 letter and enclosures on August 12.

Based on the information you provided with that list, we agree with your preliminary evaluation that all of the properties on this list are at least potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Questions about our comments may be directed to John Carr at 317-232-1646.

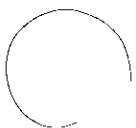
Very truly yours,

Jon C. Smith  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

JCS:JLC:jlc

cc: Kathleen H. Quinn, Acting Division Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division,  
Indianapolis

emc: Robert Dirks, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis  
Janice Osadcuk, Indiana Department of Transportation, Indianapolis  
Thomas Cervone, Ph.D., Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates, Inc., Indianapolis





Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739  
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.state.in.us

Frank O'Bannon, Governor  
John Goss, Director



July 28, 2003

Kathleen H. Quinn  
Acting Division Administrator  
Federal Highway Administration  
Indiana Division  
575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Re: "Federal Highway Administration's Section 106 Findings and Determinations: Area of Potential Effect, Eligibility Determinations, Effect Finding, I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study," with attachments, signed by Robert E. Dirks for John R. Baxter, P.E., with an approval date of 7/15/02.

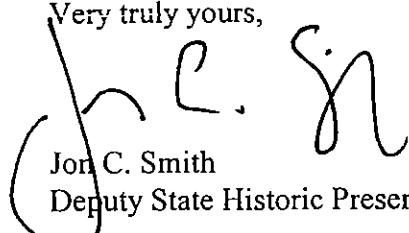
Dear Ms. Quinn:

It has come to our attention that we have not formally commented on the document identified above, for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800.

We are in concurrence with the findings and determinations of that document regarding the area of potential effects, the potential eligibility of properties for the National Register of Historic Places, and the potential adverse effect on all of those potentially eligible properties, and we have been in concurrence with those findings and determinations since they were made on July 15, 2002.

Questions about our comments may be directed to John Carr at 317-232-1646.

Very truly yours,

  
Jon C. Smith  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

JCS:JLC:jlc

cc: Robert Dirks, P.E., Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division  
Janice Osadcuk, Indiana Department of Transportation  
Lyle Sadler, Indiana Department of Transportation  
James Juricic, Indiana Department of Transportation  
David Isley, Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates, Inc. ✓  
Linda Weintraut, Ph.D., Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.

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JUL 31 2003

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Frank O'Bannon, Governor  
John Goss, Director



May 9, 2003

John R. Baxter, P.E.  
Division Administrator  
Federal Highway Administration  
Indiana Division  
575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Re: Your March 28, 2003, letter regarding "I-69 Indianapolis to Evansville, Indiana Tier 1 EIS/Section 106 (Historic/Archaeological) Consulting Parties; and Bernardin, Lochmueller and Associates' April 10, 2003, memorandum enclosing minutes of the March 27, 2003, consulting parties meeting in Indianapolis regarding "I-69 Tier 1 Evansville to Indianapolis Study."

MAY 12 2003

Dear Mr. Baxter:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the subject matter of the March 27 consulting parties meeting and to respond to the form entitled "Suggestions for Tier 1 MOA," which was enclosed with your March 28 letter.

It is difficult at this stage in the project planning to suggest mitigation for specific historic properties, because the specific adverse effects on those properties will not be known until the Tier 2 reviews. However, we would like to offer some thoughts on mitigation, beyond those you have suggested, of the "Preservation and Enhancement" and "Education and Interpretation" kinds.

The Virginia Iron Works archaeological site near the preferred, 3C alignment could present an opportunity for interpreting for the public the early history of the iron industry and related industries in southern Indiana.

Similarly, the 3C alternative will pass near Indiana's limestone country, which might provide an opportunity to interpret the limestone quarrying industry in some way to the public.

The 3C alternative will cross the route of the Wabash and Erie Canal in at least one point and may parallel the canal fairly closely elsewhere. It might be difficult to interpret the canal comprehensively in this project, given that the Wabash and Erie ran from east of Fort Wayne through Lafayette to the Terre Haute area and then to downtown Evansville. However, it might be feasible and highly educational to provide signage along I-69 indicating where motorists could exit onto a state highway, where an historical marker and a pull-off could be constructed at one or more points along the route of the canal.

In general, we would advise making every reasonable effort to implement context-sensitive design techniques, especially where I-69 will pass through or near historic properties. Given the scenic nature or otherwise rural character of much of the countryside through which I-69 will pass, we think it would be beneficial to try to design the highway to blend in with its setting as much as possible, even where no historic property is nearby.

It certainly would be helpful for our review of the Tier 2 sections of independent utility, as well as future Federal Highway Administration-funded projects, to have a geographic information system capability. We have had preliminary discussions about a GIS with other divisions within our department, some of which are farther along than we in implementing the GIS. However, so far, funding for our participation in the departmental GIS has not been identified.

John R. Baxter, P.E.  
May 9, 2003  
Page 2

That is an area in which we could provide better service in the review of FHWA or other Federal- or state-funded projects if we could receive assistance in enhancing our capability.

In a similar vein, we know that FHWA, INDOT, local public agencies, and their consultants, as well as our own staff, make heavy use of the data gathered by the ongoing Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory and the published interim reports that summarize the data. By our count, about 13 of Indiana's counties will remain unsurveyed by the end of this year, a few others have recently been surveyed but do not have published interim reports that are readily accessible to agencies and the public, and at least a dozen other counties that were surveyed 15 to 25 years ago are in dire need of resurvey and a new interim report, because there has been so much development and so many surveyed properties have been lost or altered and other unsurveyed properties have now reached 50 years of age. We typically make two or three National Park Service Historic Preservation Fund sub-grants for new surveys or resurveys and two or three sub-grants for the publication of interim reports each year. However, because local governments or not-for-profit entities must provide a 30% local match for survey work and a 50% local match for the publication of interim reports, some counties have found it difficult to fund a survey, a resurvey, or a publication. Consequently, at the current rate, it will take at least several more years before the entire state can be surveyed, and every year the existing survey data becomes more outdated. If a source of funding could be identified that would overcome the problem of raising the local match, more counties could be surveyed or resurveyed and the results published, which would greatly aid in FHWA's and INDOT's planning and our review of highway and other kinds of projects.

Thank you for your attention. If you have questions about our comments, please call John Carr of my staff at (317) 232-1646.

Very truly yours,



 Jon C. Smith  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

JCS:JLC:jlc

cc: Janice Osadczuk, Indiana Department of Transportation  
David Isley, Bernardin, Lochmueller and Associates, Inc.  
Linda Weintraut, Ph.D., Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.

emc: Robert E. Dirks, P.E., Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division  
Lyle Sadler, Indiana Department of Transportation





Indiana Department of Natural Resources

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Frank O'Bannon, Governor  
John Goss, Director



September 12, 2002

Mr. Alexander Scott  
P.O. Box 884  
Bloomington, IN 47402

Dear Mr. Scott,

Thanks for taking the time to show us the proposed Maryland Ridge Rural Historic District in parts of Greene and Monroe Counties last Friday. We certainly had an in-depth look at the area including treks into many out-of-the-way portions of the various farms and lands.

I wanted to respond to you as soon as possible with our impressions of the area with regards to the proposed district. You have pieced together a great deal of historical data on settlement and ownership trends in the area, and also regarding various landscape elements that otherwise might have gone overlooked. The area is a picturesque one, with many bucolic scenes typical of better parts of rural Indiana. However, there are a number of significant questions and issues that would need to be addressed for us to consider this area to be an eligible rural historic district. Integrity is another issue that might never be able to be addressed.

The most basic question of the structure of the district remains unanswered. The simplest way to resolve this is by obtaining one or more of the 1930s aerial views of the area, on file at the Indiana State Archives, and comparing this to a fairly recent one from the State Land Office. This will reveal whether field patterns and uses have remained consistent or not. As we toured the area, many of the fields we traversed between seemed to have been let go and are no longer maintained as agricultural fields. Census data might reveal what types of crops were raised historically on the various farms. I've enclosed information on conducting research on land uses and historic farms. Other features such as stone borders to fields were not readily visible.

Integrity is a strong concern. The amount of historical research you have conducted is impressive, but, for purposes of the National Register, that heritage needs to be easily read in terms of existing places and buildings. Most of the farms we saw, or were recorded in the two Interim Reports, included a number of non-contributing barns or other buildings. In many cases, main houses were missing or replaced. On a broader scale, the whole area includes disruptive groupings of non-contributing manufactured housing or other non-traditional housing forms. The use of land and typical subdivision scale of these developments breaks the historic pattern of the area. Your challenge would be to prove the district eligible despite these developments.

In summary, while we feel that the Maryland Ridge area does not meet the National Register criteria, we can change that opinion, based on the kind of information outlined in this letter.

Sincerely,

Paul C. Diebold  
Senior Architectural Historian

cc: John Warner, Tommy Kleckner, John Carr

Post-it® Fax Note	7671	Date	5-2-03	# of pages	1
To	JANICE OSADJEK	From	PAUL DIEBOLD		
Co./Dept.	INDOT	Co.	DNR DHPA		
Phone #		Phone #			
Fax #	812-477-6262	Fax #			





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Frank O'Bannon, Governor  
John Goss, Director



November 7, 2002

Janice Osadczyk  
Chief, Division of Environment, Planning and Engineering  
Indiana Department of Transportation  
100 North Senate Avenue, Room N755  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2267

RECEIVED

NOV 12 2002

BLA

Federal agency: Federal Highway Administration

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Tier 1) for I-69 between Evansville and Indianapolis, Indiana  
[FHWA-IN-EIS-02-01-D]

Dear Ms. Osadczyk:

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, we have reviewed the aforementioned draft environmental impact statement ("DEIS").

As we indicated in earlier, oral comments on the DEIS, we recommend that Table S-6 (and the similar Table 6-1) be revised regarding its "Historic Sites/Districts" line to show potentially eligible properties as well as those listed in, or formally determined eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places. Having compared Table S-6 with Table 8-2, we have surmised that the listed or determined eligible properties shown in Table S-6 (reported as zeroes for all alternates) were limited to those properties within any given *working alignment*. Because of the potential for the project to have impacts on historic properties besides demolitions or other takings (e.g., visual or noise impacts), Table S-6 probably understates the impacts of most or all of the alternatives. Moreover, the working alignments do not necessarily represent the exact location where the highway would be built if any one of the alternatives is chosen.

Conversely, if one were to rely on the figures in Table 8-3 regarding individual historic properties and historic districts within the study band/APE as an estimate of the number of the properties of various kinds that would be adversely impacted, one would probably overstate the number of adverse impacts that any one alternative would have. This is so because not every individual, potentially historic property or potentially historic district that has been identified necessarily will be determined eligible for the National Register in the later and more intensive Tier 2 NEPA and Section 106 analyses that will be conducted on the alternative that ultimately is selected. Furthermore, not all of the properties or districts that ultimately are determined eligible will necessarily be found to be adversely impacted by the selected alternative. Simply finding an historic individual property or historic district within one or two miles of the selected alternative does not demonstrate that that property or district will be adversely impacted. A detailed assessment of each individual historic property or historic district will be necessary in Tier 2 in order to draw any specific conclusions about adverse impacts.

As was suggested during our earlier discussion of this subject, given the information that has been compiled, the most accurate figures to use in Table S-6 for might be those for individual, potentially eligible historic properties and potentially eligible historic districts that are "in the Corridor," as shown in Table 8-3. We realize that even those figures are only rough estimates of the numbers of individual historic properties and historic districts that would be impacted by each alternative, but we think they probably are more nearly accurate than the figures for individual historic properties or historic districts within either the working alignment or the study band/APE. We realize, also, that using the figures for the corridors for this purpose may not be entirely consistent with the way impacts to other kinds of resources (e.g., wetlands or threatened and endangered species) were calculated, but we would suggest that the use of the *corridors*, in contrast to the working alignments, for tabulating the numbers of

potentially eligible, individual historic properties or potentially eligible, historic districts could be explained adequately in a footnote to Table S-6 (and the similar Table 6-1).

Based on that proposed revision of the method of tabulating individual historic properties and historic districts that would likely be adversely impacted by any given alternative, we have ranked the various alternatives, based on the number of impacts each likely would have. The alternatives identified in the EIS as "preferred" have been marked with an asterisk ("\*"). The alternatives are ranked using the figures in Table 8-3, and are ranked from top to bottom (lowest ranking to highest ranking) to reflect the least number of likely adverse impacts down to the highest number of adverse impacts (i.e., the fewest impacts are ranked first, and the highest number of impacts are ranked last).

<u>Alternative #</u>	<u>Properties in the Corridor</u>	<u>Districts in the Corridor</u>
1	11 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> (tie)
2A	4 <sup>th</sup> (tie)	1 <sup>st</sup> (tie)
2B	4 <sup>th</sup> (tie)	1 <sup>st</sup> (tie)
2C*	12 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> (tie)
3A	3 <sup>rd</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup> (tie)
3B*	8 <sup>th</sup> (tie)	11 <sup>th</sup> (tie)
3C*	7 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup> (tie)
4A	1 <sup>st</sup> (tie)	5 <sup>th</sup> (tie)
4B*	1 <sup>st</sup> (tie)	5 <sup>th</sup> (tie)
4C*	4 <sup>th</sup> (tie)	5 <sup>th</sup> (tie)
5A	10 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup> (tie)
5B	8 <sup>th</sup> (tie)	5 <sup>th</sup> (tie)

Looking at these rankings another way, listed in order of the assigned ranking, we see the following:

#### Historic Properties

1 <sup>st</sup>	4A, 4B*
3 <sup>rd</sup>	3A
4 <sup>th</sup>	2A, 2B, 4C*
7 <sup>th</sup>	3C*
8 <sup>th</sup>	3B*, 5B
10 <sup>th</sup>	5A
11 <sup>th</sup>	1
12 <sup>th</sup>	2C*

#### Historic Districts

1 <sup>st</sup>	1, 2A, 2B, 2C*
5 <sup>th</sup>	3A, 4A, 4B*, 4C*, 5A, 5B
11 <sup>th</sup>	3B*, 3C*

Thus, the highest-ranked preferred alternative for impacts on individual, potentially eligible historic properties is 4B, although the non-preferred 4A did just as well. In the same way, the highest-ranked preferred alternative for impacts on potentially eligible historic districts is 2C, although the non-preferred 1, 2A, and 2B did just as well. Arguably only 4B and 4C among the five preferred alternates scored in the top one-half or so of all twelve alternates for least impacts to both individual properties and impacts districts.

Furthermore, we wonder whether Alternative 1, which would require no more than one-half as much new right-of-way as any of the other alternatives, might also cause fewer physical impacts to individual historic properties (not including archaeological sites) and historic districts than any of the other alternatives. The relatively high number of potential impacts to individual properties ranks it only 11<sup>th</sup> in that category. It seems plausible, however, that a number of those impacts would not be entirely new impacts but, rather, accentuated impacts that the existing US 41 right-of-way, pavement, overpasses, etc., already have on nearby historic properties, in the form of an expanded visual intrusion or increased highway traffic noise.

In regards to the archaeological aspects of the draft EIS, we have a number of comments and questions. We would first like to stress and reiterate that all necessary archaeological investigations must take place in the chosen preferred I-69 north alternate, including identification, evaluation, and mitigation. We stress that a project of this scope, importance, and magnitude, should aspire to be as complete and thorough as possible in regard to archaeological resources in the project areas, and attempt to cast as wide a net as possible to consider the protection and preservation of these resources. We would also like to underscore that the Tier 1 study has not determined all "potentially eligible" archaeological sites (refer to page 5-80).

We would like to comment on the statement on page 26 of Appendix M that "much of the archaeological record has been destroyed or severely compromised, making many sites ineligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places." While damage has occurred to many archaeological sites, we would argue that there is a great amount of the archaeological record that still exists in Indiana, and a significant amount of sites which retain information or characteristics making them eligible for the National Register. Thus we would not like a impression left that indicates there is little information left in regard to significant archaeological resources.

In general, we view the archaeological information in the draft as a more abstract, general view of the archaeological resources. While we agree that the GIS tool is very useful in presenting and organizing data, in terms of the archaeological information presented in the draft EIS, it appears that the information is more of an enhanced data and records check or descriptive set of data than a representative "model" or "predictive model." Although it is stated in the draft that a "GIS archaeological locational database and a GIS archaeological predictive modeling toolkit for use in the southwestern Indiana Tier 1 EIS alternative selection process has been completed," we would state that the database as described is in progress and still merits refining and the addition of information and data relevant to the accurate or precise prediction of the locations of significant archaeological sites. While recognizing and acknowledging the use of the large amount of information, the information compiled and placed in a GIS format, and that the GIS database is a work in progress, the GIS information is not statistical and is not based upon a representative sample of archaeological resources in the alternatives under study. It does not at this stage appear to precisely "determine predicted site densities" (see Appendix M, page 1), especially those based on a number of natural and cultural attributes. On page 26 in Appendix M, it states that "much of the data required did not exist or was not available in the right format to create useful archaeological predictive modeling tools . . ."

The model would need to be fine-tuned to more accurately predict specific resources, of a particular time period, a particular site type, National Register eligibility, etc. We note that archaeological resources different in type, such as historical, prehistoric, and cemeteries, were not separately modeled and predicted in any detail. Additionally, there may be archaeological deposits/sites around historical structures, within historic properties and districts, in cultural landscapes, etc. These, or their potential to be present, are not treated in detail in the information presented. Given that the data utilized in the GIS database, from the DHPA, for example, may not be complete or comprehensive, we suggest more local efforts in further studies to find out more about unreported sites, sites not officially recorded, cemeteries, cultural landscapes, archaeological districts, etc. The model does not present a detailed discussion of the known archaeological resources in the study areas, which are the most common, what site types are present where, on what landforms certain sites are found or that certain cultural groups utilized, etc. We would ask for elaboration on what variables were used for the predictive modeling. For example, were soils, elevation, cultural characteristics, landforms, elevation, slope, etc. used to predict site locations? We suggest that the GIS layers and information continue to be updated, refined, and utilized.

We would ask what "over 2088" sites in the five two-mile study bands means, and suggest that these at least be enumerated, and discussed in the archaeological portions of the EIS. Although 122 archaeological sites from the "proposed footprint" of the alternatives were discussed, mention of the other sites might serve to clarify situations when sites are reported to be missing from the study areas. As you know, it has been reported that some sites and resources are missing from some areas of some alternatives (e.g., the Virginia Ironworks site(s) or district).

Another comment is related to such tables as the Summary in the Environmental Atlas, the table on page S-24, and Table 8-2 (page 8-26), that list 0's in rows for such topics, for example, as sites eligible for or listed in the National Register. This could be misleading or imply that there are or will not be sites in the corridors which are eligible for the register—though there likely will be some, although they may not have been currently identified as such, determined eligible, or their eligibility researched.

The description in Appendix M (page 1) regarding archaeological investigations which will take place for the project should include Phase Ib investigations, which may be necessary in some cases to better identify and evaluate an archaeological site.

Some specific comments and questions for Appendix M follow. On page 24, how was the acreage range for the alternates compiled? On page 26, regarding some of the information and documents used, we would suggest that the Guernsey Map may be too general, or at such a scale, that it may not be a very precise indicator of archaeological resources. Why were not sources such as Tanner (1987) or various historical maps for the region consulted?

You may direct questions about our comments on individual historic properties (not including archaeological sites) and historic districts to John Carr of my staff at (317) 232-1646. Questions about our comments on archaeological issues may be directed to Dr. Rick Jones at the same number.

Thank you for your attention.

Very truly yours,



Jon C. Smith  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

JCS:JLC:JRJ:jlc

cc: John R. Baxter, P.E., Division Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, Indianapolis



Indiana Department of Natural Resources

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Frank O'Bannon, Governor  
John Goss, Director



November 4, 2002

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.  
Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.  
16 Boone Woods  
Zionsville, Indiana 46077

Federal agency: Federal Highway Administration

Re: Addition of a new, potentially eligible property in Greene County (Greene 00066) for the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier One Study

Dear Dr. Weintraut:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470f), and implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800, and pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 4321 *et seq.*), we have reviewed the information that you provided on the above-named property with your cover letter of October 14, 2002. We received your cover letter and the information on Greene 00066 (the Edwards House on CR 480N) October 17, 2002.

Based on the information you provided regarding Greene 00066, we agree with your preliminary evaluation that the property is at least potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have questions about our comments, you may call John Carr of my staff at 317-232-1646.

Very truly yours,

Jon C. Smith  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

JCS:JLC:jlc

xc: John R. Baxter, P.E., Division Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis

emc: Robert Dirks, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis  
Janice Osadczyk, Indiana Department of Transportation, Indianapolis  
Thomas Cervone, Ph.D., Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates, Inc., Evansville







Indiana Department of Natural Resources

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Frank O'Bannon, Governor  
John Goss, Director



September 11, 2002

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.  
Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.  
16 Boone Woods  
Zionsville, Indiana 46077

Federal agency: Federal Highway Administration

Re: Potentially eligible, Gothic Revival Transitional style residence (assigned Survey No. 80163) at the northwest corner of the Mann Road and West Southport Road intersection in Decatur Township, Marion County, Indiana, for the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier One Study

Dear Dr. Weintraut:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470f), and implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800, and pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 4321 *et seq.*), we have reviewed the aforementioned property. We received the identification information and your August 30, 2002, cover letter on September 3.

Based on the information you provided, we agree with your preliminary evaluation that this property is at least potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. We realize that, under the National Register Criteria, moving an historic property can compromise its integrity to the point that it is no longer eligible. However, given the apparent architectural significance of this residence, we concur that it merits being treated as potentially eligible for the purposes of the Tier One Study.

If you have questions about our comments, you may call John Carr of my staff at 317-232-1646.

Very truly yours,

Jon C. Smith  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

JCS:JLC:jlc

xc: John R. Baxter, P.E., Division Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis

emc: Robert Dirks, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis  
Janice Osadczuk, Indiana Department of Transportation, Indianapolis  
Thomas Cervone, Ph.D., Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates, Inc., Evansville

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Frank O'Bannon, Governor  
John Goss, Director



July 12, 2002

RECEIVED

JUL 16 2002

BLA

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.  
Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.  
16 Boone Woods  
Zionsville, Indiana 46077

Federal agency: Federal Highway Administration

Re: List of potentially eligible properties in Greene and Monroe counties for the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier One Study that have been newly-identified following the alignment changes of June 27, 2002

Dear Dr. Weintraut:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470f), and implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800, and pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 4321 *et seq.*), we have reviewed the above-named list of properties. We received that list and your cover letter on July 5, 2002.

Based on the information you provided with that list, we agree with your preliminary evaluation that all of the properties on this list are at least potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. If you have questions about our comments, you may call John Carr of my staff at 317-232-1646.

Very truly yours,

John R. Goss  
State Historic Preservation Officer

JRG:JLC:jlc

xc: John R. Baxter, P.E., Division Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis

emc: Robert Dirks, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis  
Janice Osadczuk, Indiana Department of Transportation, Indianapolis  
Thomas Cervone, Ph.D., Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates, Inc., Evansville





Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739  
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.state.in.us

Frank O'Bannon, Governor  
John Goss, Director



June 26, 2002

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.  
Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.  
16 Boone Woods  
Zionsville, Indiana 46077

Federal agency: Federal Highway Administration

Re: List of newly-identified, potentially eligible properties in Marion, Morgan, and Monroe counties for the I-69  
Evansville to Indianapolis Tier One Study

Dear Dr. Weintraut:


Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470f), and implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800, and pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 4321 *et seq.*), we have reviewed the above-named list of properties. We received your letter on June 21, 2002, and it was supplemented with additional information on June 25, 2002.

Based on the information you provided with that list, we agree with your preliminary evaluation that all of the properties on this list (Marion 80117, Morgan 00033, and Monroe 15068) are at least potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have questions about our comments, you may call John Carr of my staff at 317-232-1646.

Very truly yours,

  
John R. Goss  
State Historic Preservation Officer

 JRG:JLC:jlc

xc: John R. Baxter, P.E., Division Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis

emc: Robert Dirks, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis  
Janice Osadczuk, Indiana Department of Transportation, Indianapolis  
Thomas Cervone, Ph.D., Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates, Inc., Evansville





Indiana Department of Natural Resources

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Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.state.in.us

Frank O'Bannon, Governor  
John Goss, Director



June 13, 2002

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.  
Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.  
16 Boone Woods  
Zionsville, Indiana 46077

Federal agency: Federal Highway Administration

Re: List of potentially eligible properties in the I-70 corridor for the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis  
Tier One Study

Dear Dr. Weintraut:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470f), and implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800, and pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 4321 *et seq.*), we have reviewed the above-named list of properties. We received that list and your cover letter on June 12, 2002.

Based on the information you provided with that list, we agree with your preliminary evaluation that all of the properties on this list are at least potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The properties identified in this list are Property (or Site) No. 15079 (Smith Farm) in Clay County and Property (or Site) Nos. 45040 (Huffman Farm) and 45041 (DAR marker for the site of the first cabin and court), both in Washington Township of Putnam County.

We agree with your recommendation that the site of the first cabin and court be evaluated from an archaeological standpoint, at least if the I-70 corridor becomes part of the preferred alternative. We noticed that that DAR marker shown in the photograph regarding that cabin and court site also refers to a Miami settlement and burial ground located "back on the place." That claim also should be investigated archaeologically, at least if I-70 will be within the preferred alternative.

Finally, we agree that a 2,000-foot-wide corridor along I-70 (1,000 feet to either side of the centerline of I-70) is an appropriate study area and area of potential effects for this Tier One Study, given that I-70 is an existing, limited access highway, which, we have been told, could be incorporated into I-69 with relatively little modification.

If you have questions about our comments regarding buildings or structures, you may call John Carr of my staff at 317-232-1646. Questions of an archaeological nature should be addressed to Dr. Rick Jones.

Very truly yours,

John R. Goss  
State Historic Preservation Officer

JRG:JLC:JRJ:jlc

xc: John R. Baxter, P.E., Division Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis  
emc: Robert Dirks, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis  
Janice Osadczyk, Indiana Department of Transportation, Indianapolis  
Thomas Cervone, Ph.D., Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates, Inc., Evansville







Indiana Department of Natural Resources

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Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.state.in.us

Frank O'Bannon, Governor  
John Goss, Director



June 10, 2002

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.  
Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.  
16 Boone Woods  
Zionsville, Indiana 46077

Federal agency: Federal Highway Administration

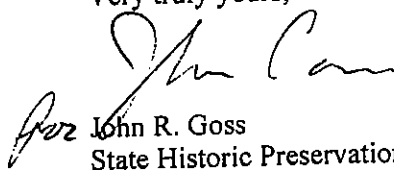
Re: List of potentially eligible properties in Putnam, Pike, Marion, and Monroe counties for the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier One Study

Dear Dr. Weintraut:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470f), and implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800, and pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 4321 *et seq.*), we have reviewed the above-named list of properties. We received that list and your cover letter on May 31, 2002.

Based on the information you provided with that list, we agree with your preliminary evaluation that all of the properties on this list are at least potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. If you have questions about our comments, you may call John Carr of my staff at 317-232-1646.

Very truly yours,

  
John R. Goss  
State Historic Preservation Officer

JRG:JLC:jlc

xc: John R. Baxter, P.E., Division Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis

emc: Robert Dirks, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis  
Janice Osadczuk, Indiana Department of Transportation, Indianapolis  
Thomas Cervone, Ph.D., Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates, Inc., Evansville





Indiana Department of Natural Resources

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Frank O'Bannon, Governor  
John Goss, Director



June 10, 2002

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.  
Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.  
16 Boone Woods  
Zionsville, Indiana 46077

Federal agency: Federal Highway Administration

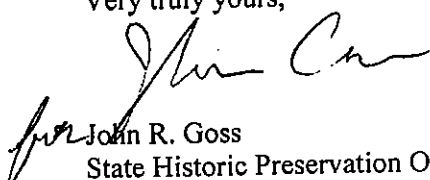
Re: List of potentially eligible properties in Gibson and Knox counties for the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier One Study

Dear Dr. Weintraut:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470f), and implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800, and pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 4321 *et seq.*), we have reviewed the above-named list of properties. We received that list and your cover letter on June 3, 2002.

Based on the information you provided with that list, we agree with your preliminary evaluation that all of the properties on this list are at least potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. If you have questions about our comments, you may call John Carr of my staff at 317-232-1646.

Very truly yours,

  
John R. Goss  
State Historic Preservation Officer

JRG:jlc

xc: John R. Baxter, P.E., Division Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis

emc: Robert Dirks, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis  
Janice Osadczuk, Indiana Department of Transportation, Indianapolis  
Thomas Cervone, Ph.D., Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates, Inc., Evansville





**Indiana Department of Natural Resources**

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Frank O'Bannon, Governor  
John Goss, Director



June 10, 2002

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.  
Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.  
16 Boone Woods  
Zionsville, Indiana 46077

Federal agency: Federal Highway Administration

Re: List of potentially eligible properties in Morgan and Hendricks counties for the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier One Study

Dear Dr. Weintraut:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470f), and implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800, and pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 4321 *et seq.*), we have reviewed the above-named list of properties. We received that list and your cover letter on May 31, 2002.

Based on the information you provided with that list, we agree with your preliminary evaluation that all of the properties on this list are at least potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. If you have questions about our comments, you may call John Carr of my staff at 317-232-1646.

Very truly yours,

  
John R. Goss  
State Historic Preservation Officer

JRG:JLC:jlc

xc: John R. Baxter, P.E., Division Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis

emc: Robert Dirks, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis  
Janice Osadcuk, Indiana Department of Transportation, Indianapolis  
Thomas Cervone, Ph.D., Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates, Inc., Evansville





Indiana Department of Natural Resources

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Frank O'Bannon, Governor  
John Goss, Director



June 7, 2002

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.  
Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.  
16 Boone Woods  
Zionsville, Indiana 46077

Federal agency: Federal Highway Administration

Re: List of potentially eligible properties in Johnson, Martin, Warrick, Sullivan, and Daviess counties for the I-69  
Evansville to Indianapolis Tier One Study

Dear Dr. Weintraut:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470f), and implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800, and pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 4321 *et seq.*), we have reviewed the above-named list of properties. We received that list and your cover letter on May 28, 2002, which was supplemented regarding historic districts in Sullivan County by your letter of June 3, 2002.

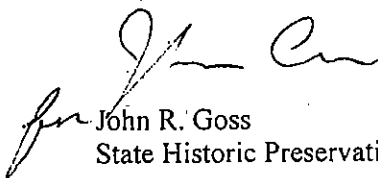
Based on the information you provided in your May 28 and June 3 submission, we agree, in general, with your preliminary evaluation that all of the properties on this list are at least potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. We offer the following additional comments, below.

In reference to Hickory Ridge Cemetery in Martin County, as you probably know, cemeteries, as a general rule, are not to be considered eligible for the National Register. They may qualify for listing, however, if they derive their primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; . . ." (National Register Bulletin 15.) Given the possibility that Hickory Ridge Cemetery may qualify for one of those reasons, we concur in its potential eligibility for the purposes of this Tier One Study.

With regard to the proposed Amish Traditional Cultural Historic District, we would suggest that, if this potential district is within the area of potential effects in the future Tier Two Study, considerably more information should be provided about the age and integrity of the buildings within it, as well as the cultural significance of the potential district. For the purposes of this Tier One Study, however, we concur with the proposed finding of potential eligibility.

If you have questions about our comments, you may call John Carr of my staff at 317-232-1646.

Very truly yours,



John R. Goss  
State Historic Preservation Officer

JRG:JLC:jlc

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.

June 7, 2002

Page 2

xc: John R. Baxter, P.E., Division Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis

emc: Robert Dirks, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis

Janice Osadcuk, Indiana Department of Transportation, Indianapolis

Thomas Cervone, Ph.D., Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates, Inc., Evansville





Indiana Department of Natural Resources

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Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • [dnpa@dnr.state.in.us](http://dnpa.dnr.state.in.us)

Frank O'Bannon, Governor  
John Goss, Director



May 29, 2002

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.  
Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.  
16 Boone Woods  
Zionsville, Indiana 46077

Federal agency: Federal Highway Administration

Re: List of potentially eligible properties in Vigo, Owen, and Lawrence counties for the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier One Study

Dear Dr. Weintraut:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470f), and implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800, and pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 4321 *et seq.*), we have reviewed the above-named list of properties. We received that list and your cover letter on May 24, 2002.

Based on the information you provided with that list, we agree with your preliminary evaluation that all of the properties on this list are at least potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, with the additional comments below.

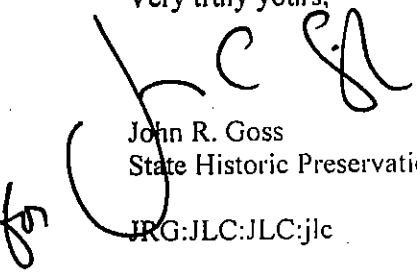
On at least one previous occasion, in the course of a review of an unrelated, federally and state funded project, this office expressed the opinion that the Hamer Brothers Inn at the Avoca State Fish Hatchery in Lawrence County is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and the similar Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures. The Hamer Brothers Inn appears to be the inn that you recorded as Property 06005 on your list. We note, however, that the Lawrence County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Survey (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, Inc., 1992) identified a few other properties at the fish hatchery (a cemetery, a shelter, and a stone wall) under the umbrella of the "Hamer Brothers Inn/Avoca State Fish Hatchery." Furthermore, it appears that you identified, under Property 06005, not only that same shelter house and stone wall, but also the Administration Building and a hatchery pond. If Property 06005 is later found to be within the area of potential effects for whichever alternate is proposed as the preferred, then we would recommend that the Avoca State Fish Hatchery be re-evaluated to ascertain whether an eligible historic district might exist.

We should mention that because this is a Tier I evaluation, we do not intend routinely to research our past comments on unrelated projects. The Avoca State Fish Hatchery information you submitted, in this instance, begged the question of whether a district might exist, so we decided to check to see what we had said about previous projects affecting that property.

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.  
May 29, 2002  
Page 2

If you have questions about our comments, you may call John Carr of my staff at 317-232-1646.

Very truly yours,



John R. Goss  
State Historic Preservation Officer

JRG:JLC:JLC:jlc

xc: John R. Baxter, P.E., Division Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis

emc: Robert Dirks, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis  
Janice Osadczuk, Indiana Department of Transportation, Indianapolis  
Thomas Cervone, Ph.D., Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates, Inc., Evansville



**Indiana Department of Natural Resources**

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739  
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.state.in.us

Frank O'Bannon, Governor  
John Goss, Director



May 28, 2002

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.  
Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.  
16 Boone Woods  
Zionsville, Indiana 46077

Federal agency: Federal Highway Administration

Re: List of potentially eligible properties in Greene County for the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis  
Tier One Study

Dear Dr. Weintraut:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470f), and implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800, and pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 4321 *et seq.*), we have reviewed the above-named list of properties. We received that list and your cover letter on May 21-22, 2002.

Based on the information you provided with that list, we agree with your preliminary evaluation that all of the properties on this list are at least potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, with the following additional comments. You had advised my staff in a meeting on May 21, 2002, that Property 45053, the Mormon Church Memorial Stone, was not cited because of the significance of the stone marker, itself, but, rather, because of the significance of the site it identifies. We agree that the stone marker is not likely to be significant, but we recommend that, if Property 45053 falls within the area of potential effects of the preferred alternate that is ultimately selected, then that site should be evaluated in greater depth, and from an archaeological standpoint.

If you have questions about our comments, you may call John Carr of my staff at 317-232-1646.

Very truly yours,

  
John R. Goss  
State Historic Preservation Officer

JRG:JLC:jlc

xc: John R. Baxter, P.E., Division Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis

emc: Robert Dirks, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division, Indianapolis  
Janice Osadczuk, Indiana Department of Transportation, Indianapolis  
Thomas Cervone, Ph.D., Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates, Inc., Evansville



**Correspondence to  
Consulting Parties from FHWA**





U.S. Department  
of Transportation  
**Federal Highway  
Administration**

Indiana Division

575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

July 30, 2003

«Title» «First\_Name» «Last\_Name»  
«Company»  
«Address\_1»  
«Address\_2»  
«City\_», «State» «Zip»

**SUBJECT: I-69 Indianapolis to Evansville Tier 1 – Section 106 Consultation – Circulation of Draft Tier 1 MOA**

Dear Consulting Party:

As part of the Section 106 consultation process for the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis project, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) are in the process of preparing a Tier 1 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). The FHWA and INDOT introduced the concept of a Tier 1 MOA at a meeting held on March 27, 2003. Consulting party input was requested at the March 27 meeting and in a subsequent letter to all consulting parties.

Several consulting parties submitted comments. Following a review of those comments, the FHWA and INDOT have prepared a draft Tier 1 MOA, which is enclosed for your review. Also enclosed is a table listing the comments received and explaining how those comments were addressed.

As a consulting party, you are invited to attend a meeting to discuss the enclosed draft of the Tier 1 MOA for this project. This Section 106 consulting party meeting will be held on:

**Tuesday, August 19, 2003, 7:00 p.m.**  
**Holiday Inn Express East**  
**1808 East National Highway**  
**Washington, Indiana 47501**

A map is enclosed to direct you. Please review the MOA and related enclosures before this meeting.

Comments on the draft Tier 1 MOA may be submitted at the meeting. Comments also may be submitted in writing before or after the meeting. We request that any written comments be provided to Linda Weintraut, Project Historian, no later than September 2, 2003, by mail, e-mail, or fax:

Mail:  
Linda Weintraut  
Weintraut & Associates  
16 Boone Woods  
Zionsville, IN 46077

E-Mail:  
[lweintraut@ameritech.net](mailto:lweintraut@ameritech.net)

Fax:  
317-733-9773

Sincerely,

John R. Baxter, P.E.  
Division Administrator

By: Robert E. Dirks, P.E.  
Environmental Engineer

Enclosures







U.S. Department  
of Transportation  
**Federal Highway  
Administration**

Indiana Division

575 North Pennsylvania Str  
Indianapolis,

March 28, 2003

**SUBJECT: I-69 Indianapolis to Evansville, Indiana Tier 1 EIS  
Section 106 (Historic/Archaeological) Consulting Parties**

Dear Consulting Party:

On Thursday, March 27, 2003, a meeting of Section 106 consulting parties was held for the I-69, Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 1 EIS. At that meeting, a Section 106 Consultation Worksheet for Development of Tier 1 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was distributed to all consulting parties in attendance. This Worksheet requests input into the Tier 1 MOA for the Tier 1 Section 106 process for analyzing impacts to historic and archaeological resources. A copy of this Worksheet is enclosed with this letter.

We are providing this handout to you to solicit your input into the development of the Tier 1 MOA. This Worksheet asks for your input in four areas related to historic and archaeological resources which may be affected by this project. These are:

1. Avoidance and Minimization The I-69 Study Team has identified steps, such as shifting the corridor for the preferred alternative, to avoid some key resources, such as the Virginia Iron Works archaeological site in Greene County. We request your input on other sites or other avoidance and minimization steps.
2. Preservation and Enhancement This includes suggestions for preserving and enhancing resources, which may be affected by this project. An example of this would be a preservation easement, which would safeguard an historic structure.
3. Education and Interpretation This includes ways to make information regarding historic resources more available to the public. An example of this might include an interpretive center for the Wabash and Erie Canal.
4. Additional Comments You may provide comments regarding the development of the Tier 1 MOA for this project.

As noted on the form, we ask you to provide your comments by April 27, 2003 to Linda Weintraut, of Weintraut and Associates. Her contact information is provided in the handout. You may provide comments by fax, e-mail, or U.S. Mail.

After considering the comments received from consulting parties, we will prepare and circulate a draft of the Tier 1 MOA for this project. When the draft MOA is circulated, we will provide an additional opportunity for consulting parties to submit comments and suggestions, and we will hold an additional consulting party meeting. We will notify you of the date of that meeting when the draft Tier 1 MOA is circulated for your review. Thus, the enclosed comment form is simply the first opportunity to provide input into the Tier 1 MOA. Additional suggestions and comments can be submitted later, after the Tier 1 Draft MOA is circulated.

March 28, 2003

Page 2

**SUBJECT: I-69 Indianapolis to Evansville, Indiana Tier 1 EIS  
Section 106 (Historic/Archaeological) Consulting Parties**

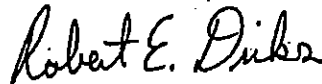
The Tier 1 MOA will be included as an appendix in the Tier 1 Final Environmental Impact Statement, which will be published later this year. The signatories to the Tier 1 MOA will include, at a minimum, the Federal Highway Administration, the Indiana Department of Transportation, and the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer.

In addition, as explained on the comment form, additional Section 106 consultation will occur as part of the Tier 2 studies for individual sections of the corridor selected in Tier 1. The Section 106 consultation in Tier 2 will provide additional opportunities for public involvement and will result in the development of site-specific mitigation measures, at a time when more detailed information will be available about historic and archeological resources and about the location and design of the highway project.

Thank you for your participation in the I-69, Evansville to Indianapolis Study.

Sincerely yours,

John R. Baxter, P.E.  
Division Administrator



By: Robert E. Dirks, P.E.  
Environmental Engineer

cc: John Goss, Indiana SHPO (w/enclosure)  
Janice Osadczuk, INDOT (w/enclosure)

**I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Project  
Section 106 Consultation  
Worksheet for Development of Tier 1 MOA**

The Section 106 process has resulted in a finding that the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis project may cause adverse effects on historic and archeological resources. Accordingly, the FHWA and INDOT are now considering potential measures to avoid or reduce such impacts. Consistent with the principles of environmental stewardship, the FHWA and INDOT also are considering ways to preserve and enhance the potentially affected historic and archeological resources, as well as ways to improve educational and interpretive opportunities for these resources.

As part of this effort, the FHWA and INDOT are seeking suggestions from Section 106 consulting parties on all of these issues. Comments received from consulting parties will be considered in developing a draft Tier 1 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) as part of the Section 106 process for this project. The draft Tier 1 MOA will be circulated to the consulting parties for review and comment. It is anticipated that a signed Tier 1 MOA will be included in the Tier 1 Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).

Please note that additional Section 106 consultation will be conducted as part of Tier 2 studies for individual sections of the I-69 Evansville-to-Indianapolis project. It is anticipated that detailed, site-specific mitigation measures will be determined in Tier 2.

This worksheet is being distributed at the Section 106 consultation meeting on March 27, 2003. Completed worksheets may be submitted at the meeting or may be submitted after the meeting to Linda Weintraut at the address shown on the following page. The deadline for submitting this worksheet is April 27, 2003. If more space is needed, please attach any extra pages to this form.

1. Avoidance and Minimization. Please provide suggestions for avoiding or minimizing the impacts of this project on historic and archeological resources – for example, alignment shifts to avoid or reduce impacts on particular sites.
2. Preservation and Enhancement. Please provide suggestions for preserving and enhancing the historic and archeological resources that could be adversely affected by this project – for example, acquiring preservation easements.
3. Education and Interpretation. Please provide suggestions for ways to improve educational or interpretive opportunities for the historic and archeological resources that could be adversely affected by this project – for example, research and documentation, educational materials, visitor centers, etc.
4. Additional Comments. Please provide any additional comments or suggestions that you may have concerning the development of the Tier 1 MOA for this project.



U.S. Department  
of Transportation

**Federal Highway  
Administration**

Indiana Division

575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

March 11, 2003

**SUBJECT: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 1  
Section 106 Consultation Update**

Dear Consulting Party:

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in cooperation with the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT), has completed a Tier 1 Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed I-69 from Indianapolis to Evansville. The DEIS evaluated five alternative routes and their associated options through the southwestern portion of Indiana. On January 9, 2003 Governor Frank O'Bannon announced Alternative 3C as INDOT's recommendation as the Preferred alternative for the proposed I-69. Alternative 3C traverses portions of Gibson, Warrick, Pike, Daviess, Greene, Monroe, Morgan, Johnson, and Marion counties in Indiana. A map of Alternative 3C is enclosed with this letter.

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6(a)(3), the "agency official shall provide to all consulting parties the documentation specified in Sec. 800.11(e), subject to the confidentiality provisions of Sec. 800.11(c), and such other documentation as may be developed during the consultation to resolve adverse effects." We have enclosed that documentation.

Per the Section 106 Compliance Plan (see Appendix B of 800.11(e) documentation), the next step in the Section 106 consultation process will involve consideration of mitigation for anticipated adverse effects on historic properties and archaeological resources. The discussion of mitigation measures will be constrained at Tier 1 by the lack of detail regarding the location and profile of the roadway. However, mitigation measures will be considered at an appropriate level of detail for Tier 1.

Possible mitigation measures that are being considered include: 1) process for identification, evaluation, assessment of adverse effects and mitigation on individual properties and districts in Tier 2, keeping SHPO, Indiana Tribes, and other appropriate parties involved, as well as treatment plans for archaeological resources, 2) public education venues, such as interpretative signage for the: Wabash and Erie Canal, Virginia Iron Works, and limestone quarries, 3) conservation easements, 4) context sensitive designs, and 5) general minimization measures, such as screenings, protected view sheds, and noise barriers.

March 11, 2003

Page 2

**SUBJECT: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 1  
Section 106 Consultation Update**

A consulting party meeting has been scheduled for:

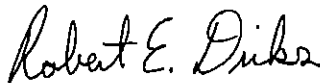
**Thursday, March 27, 2003, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.  
Indiana Government Center South (IGCS)  
401 West Washington Street  
Room 8 of the Training Center  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204**

At this consulting party meeting we will discuss the development of possible mitigation measures as part of the Tier 1 process. Please review the 800.11(e) documentation and be prepared to discuss these issues.

If you should have any questions, comments, or want to submit written correspondence regarding mitigation for Tier 1, please direct them to Mr. Lyle Sadler (Project Manager), Indiana Department of Transportation, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room N855, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 or by phone at 317-233-6972, or e-mail at [lsadler@indot.state.in.us](mailto:lsadler@indot.state.in.us).

Sincerely yours,

John R. Baxter, P.E.  
Division Administrator



By: Robert E. Dirks, P.E.  
Environmental Engineer

cc: Janice Osadczuk – INDOT



U.S. Department  
of Transportation  
**Federal Highway  
Administration**

Indiana Division

575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

March 11, 2003

Mr. Don L. Klima, Director  
Advisory Council On Historic Preservation  
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Room 809  
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Klima:

Subject: I-69 Indianapolis to Evansville, Indiana Tier 1 EIS  
Submittal of 36 CFR 800.11(e) Documentation

The Indiana Department of Transportation has proposed an Interstate highway (I-69) between the cities of Indianapolis and Evansville, Indiana. The National Environmental Policy Act evaluation is being accomplished using a tiered process because of the size and complexity of the project (many alternatives are approximately 150 miles long in a study area a quarter of the State of Indiana). The Tier 1 Draft Environmental Impact Statement was published in July 2002.

Consultation with consulting parties and the State Historic Preservation Officer has resulted in potential adverse effects to properties potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places if I-69 were to be built. As a result, the enclosed documentation is being submitted to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6(a)(3). The documentation includes all the required information stated in 36 CFR 800.11(e), including the views of the consulting parties and the public.

Upon the execution of the Memorandum of Agreement, the Federal Highway Administration will send the information specified in 36 CFR 800 to the ACHP. If you require further information please contact Robert Dirks of this office at (317) 226-7492.

Sincerely yours,

John R. Baxter, P.E.  
Division Administrator

*Robert E. Dirks*  
By: Robert E. Dirks, P.E.  
Environmental Engineer

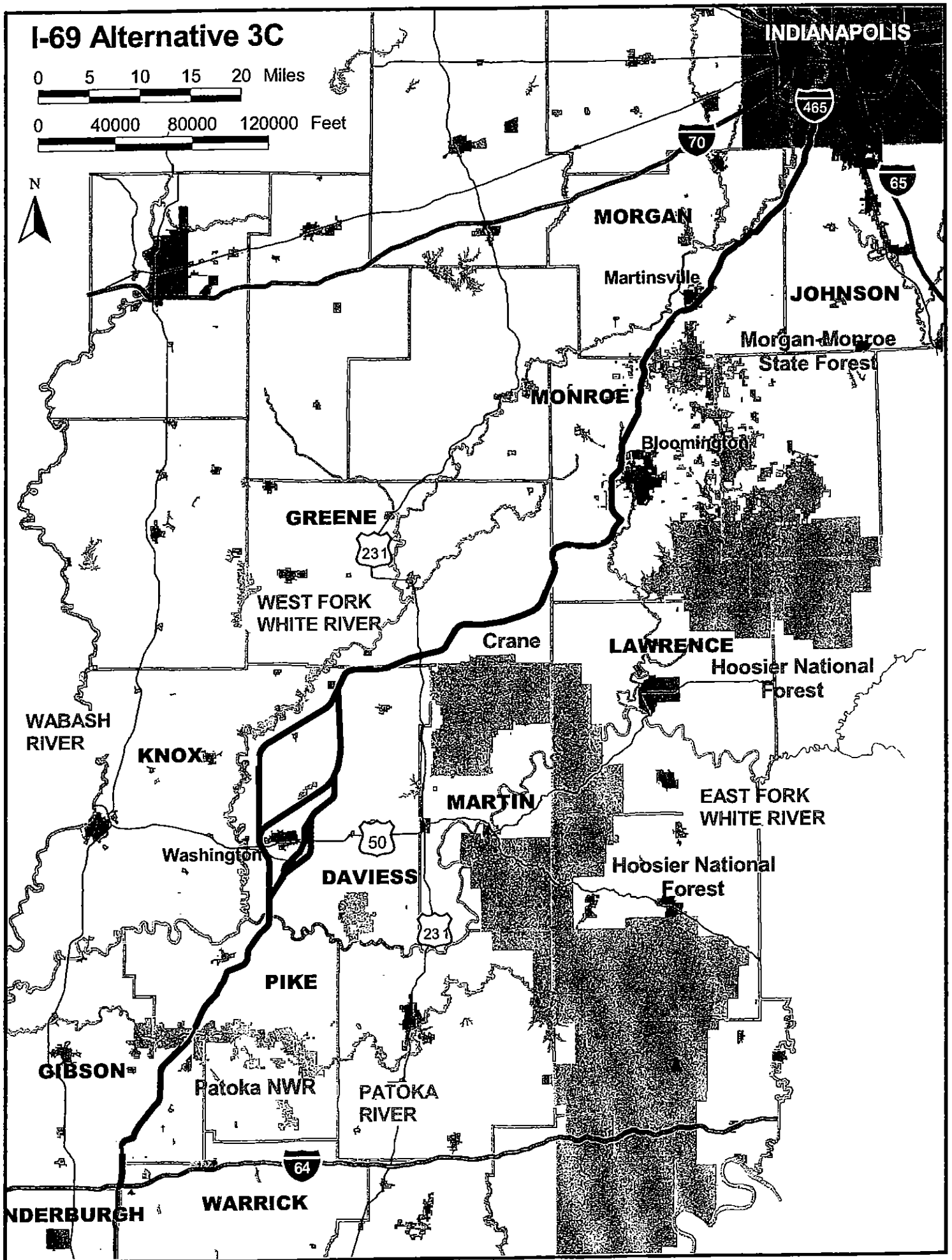
cc: John Goss, Indiana SHPO (with enclosure)  
Janice Osadczuk -- INDOT (with enclosure)

Encl.

# I-69 Alternative 3C

0 5 10 15 20 Miles

0 40000 80000 120000 Feet







U.S. Department  
of Transportation  
**Federal Highway**

Indiana Division

575 North Pennsylvania S

February 14, 2003

**SUBJECT: I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 1  
Section 106 Consultation Update**

Dear Consulting Party:

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic and archaeological properties. The Tier I Draft Environmental Impact Statement included early identification of potentially eligible historic properties, identified historic themes and discussed the potential for adverse effects on such potentially eligible properties. In addition to the information on historic properties, an archaeological records check and literature review was included in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The archaeological analysis also used a Geographic Information System based analysis to estimate possible archaeological site densities.

The Indiana Department of Transportation and their consultants have been researching and working on drafts of the historic context report for many months. In early November, the report was completed and last month it was transmitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer. The historic context report will be included in the appendix of the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

If you wish, you may request a copy of the report now by contacting Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc. at 317-733-9770 or Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates, Inc. at 812-479-6200.

Sincerely,

John R. Baxter, P.E.  
Division Administrator

By: Robert E. Dirks, P.E.  
Environmental Engineer

Enclosures

cc: Janice Osadcuk - INDOT





U.S. Department  
of Transportation  
**Federal Highway  
Administration**

Indiana Division

575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

July 31, 2002

**SUBJECT: I-69 Indianapolis to Evansville Tier I EIS – Packet  
For Section 106 Meeting on August 20, 2002**

Dear Consulting Party:

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in cooperation with the Indiana Department of Transportation, is preparing a Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that will study the full range of alternatives for the proposed I-69 from Indianapolis to Evansville. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic and archaeological properties. The Tier I EIS will include early identification of potential historic and archaeological issues and discuss the potential for adverse effects related on such properties.

As a willing consulting party, we cordially invite you to attend a Section 106 meeting for the I-69 Indianapolis to Evansville Tier 1 EIS. This meeting will focus only on Section 106 issues: historic and archaeological properties. FHWA and its consultants will be there to discuss the findings of Area of Potential Effect, Eligibility Determinations and Findings of Effects.

**Tuesday August 20, 2002, 9:30 am to Noon (IGCN Room N755 Executive Conference Room  
Indiana Government Center North (Indianapolis))**

We have included in this packet, "Section 106 Findings and Determinations: Area of Potential Effect, Eligibility Determinations, and Effect Findings" and a list of *potentially* eligible properties.

We look forward to seeing you on August 20, 2002. If you should have any questions, comments, or written correspondence after the meeting(s), please direct them to Mr. Lyle Sadler (Project Manager), Indiana Department of Transportation, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room N855, Indianapolis, IN 46204. His telephone number and email address are 317-233-6972 and [lsadler@indot.state.in.us](mailto:lsadler@indot.state.in.us). Thank you.

Sincerely,

John R. Baxter, P.E.  
Division Administrator

By: Robert E. Dirks, P.E.  
Environmental Engineer

Encl.



**FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION'S  
SECTION 106 FINDINGS AND DETERMINATIONS  
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT  
ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS  
EFFECT FINDING  
I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study**

**AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT**

Pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.4(a)(1), and for the purposes of this Tier 1 study, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in consultation of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has determined the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The APE has determined to be a two-mile wide study area along each alternative except that the APE is 2,000 feet wide along I-70 (See attached map.)

**ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS**

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2), FHWA, in consultation with the Indiana SHPO, has determined that one archaeological site listed in the National Register lies within the APE.

For the purposes of this Tier 1 study, FHWA, in consultation with the Indiana SHPO, has determined that the following historic properties are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. (See attached list.)

Additional investigations of historic and archaeological resources will be conducted, and final eligibility determinations will be made, in the Tier 2 NEPA studies.

**EFFECT FINDING**

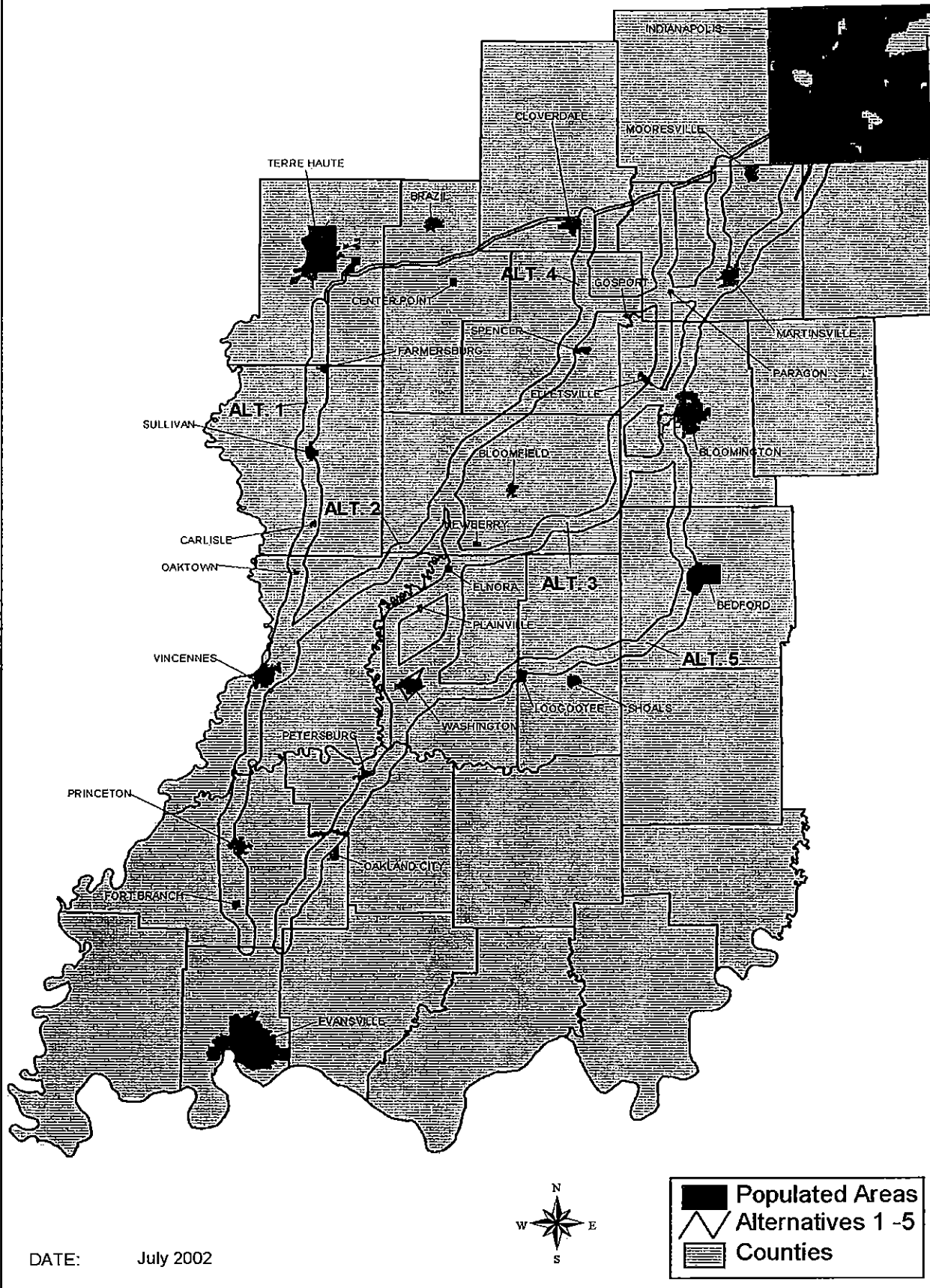
Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1), FHWA, in consultation with the Indiana SHPO, has determined that no known archaeological sites are affected. (The only known archaeological site is being avoided.)

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(2), FHWA, in consultation with the Indiana SHPO, has determined that there is a potential adverse effect for all potentially eligible properties.

Additional investigations of historic and archaeological resources will be conducted, and final effects findings will be made, in the Tier 2 NEPA Studies.

for: Robert E. Dicks  
John R. Baxter, P.E.  
Division Administrator  
7/15/02  
Approved Date

# Area of Potential Effect



## Potentially Eligible Historic Districts

NAME	COUNTY	CITY	TYPE
Burnett Heights Historic District	Knox	Vincennes	Residential
Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District	Sullivan	Sullivan	Commercial
Clear Creek Historic District	Monroe	Clear Creek	Town
Sullivan West Washington Street Historic District	Sullivan	Sullivan	Residential
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Washington Repair Shop	Daviess	Washington	Industrial/Residential
Martin State Forest	Martin		Park
Loogootee District	Martin	Loogootee	Commercial/Residential
Bethel Evangelical Historic District	Knox	Rural	Rural
Freelandville Historic District	Knox	Freelandville	Town
Amish Traditional Cultural District	Daviess	Rural	Rural

## National Register Districts

NAME	COUNTY CITY	DATE ACCEPTED	DESCRIPTION
Vincennes Historic District	Knox Vincennes	December 31, 1974	Downtown district
Martinsville Commercial Historic District	Morgan Martinsville	April 1, 1998	Commercial district
East Washington Street Historic District	Morgan Martinsville	April 18, 1997	Residential district
Northside Historic District	Morgan Martinsville	January 2, 1997	Residential district
Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District	Monroe Bloomington	August 21, 1998	Rural district



# Potentially Eligible Historic Properties Within the APE

COUNTY	TWNESHIP	DESCRIPTION	DATE	STYLE	NR CRITERIA REFERENCE #
Daviess	Washington	House	c. 1850	Federal	30030
Daviess	Washington	Daviess County Poor Asylum	1864	Greek Revival	30013
Daviess	Barr	Brookhaven-Frank Cunningham House	1868 / c. 1905 Rem	Italianate	25011
Daviess	Bogard	McCall Farm	c. 1883	Italianate	15007
Daviess	Bogard	Miller House	c. 1886	Carpenter-Builder	15002
Daviess	Veale	Thomas Singleton Round Barn	1908	Round Barn	35005
Gibson	Johnson	Tilley Farm	c. 1865	Greek Revival	45009
Gibson	Johnson	School	c. 1900	Classical Revival	45033
Gibson	Johnson	Farm	c. 1895	Carpenter-Builder	45010
Gibson	Johnson	Martin Schaefer House	c. 1865	Greek Revival	46002
Gibson	Union	Cumberland Presbyterian Church	c. 1905	Late Romanesque Revival	41008
Gibson	Union	House	c. 1870	Greek Revival	41014
Gibson	Union	J.E. Toops House	1892	Queen Anne	41015
Gibson	Union	Carnegie Library	c. 1917	Arts & Crafts	41018
Gibson	Union	First National Bank of Fort Branch	1909	Neo-Classical	41020
Gibson	Union	W.C. Polk House	c. 1915	Arts & Crafts	41022
Gibson	White River	L.S. French House	c. 1836	Greek Revival	10018
Gibson	White River	House	c. 1860	Greek Revival	10014
Gibson	White River	House	c. 1875	Greek Revival	10010
Gibson	White River	Farm	c. 1860	Greek Revival	10007
Gibson	White River	House	c. 1860	Federal	10005
Knox	Decker	County Bridge No. 385	1923	Parker Through Truss	50022
Knox	Johnson	Decker High School	1916	Neoclassical	46001
Knox	Johnson	Farm	c. 1910	Free Classical	45026
Knox	Johnson	Edward Plass House	1919	Craftsman Bungalow	45075
Knox	Johnson	New York Central RR Bridge	1910	Warren Through Truss	45086
Knox	Vincennes	Montclair Farm	1811/1853/1911	Greek Revival	25020
Knox	Palmyra	Robert McCord House	1836/1863/1912	I-House	30016
Knox	Washington	Samuel Thompson House	c. 1825	I-House	20050
Knox	Busseron	First Christian Church	1906-1908	Romanesque Revival	16016
Knox	Busseron	Sproat House	c. 1890	Gabled-ell	16014
Knox	Busseron	Emison Methodist Episcopal Church	1920	20th Century Gothic Revival	17004
Knox	Vincennes	Walk-Laakman House	c. 1880/c. 1920	Side-hall Plan	25011

Knox	Vincennes	Knox Co. Tuberculosis Hospital	1936-1937	Art Deco	C	25012
Knox	Vincennes	Dr. Meyer/Dr. Stewert House	1938-1939	Art Deco	C	25013
Knox	Vincennes	Simpson Farm	c. 1840	I-House	C	29004
Knox	Vincennes	C. Reed House	1907	Dutch Colonial	C	29001
Knox	Vincennes	Egloff Milling Company	1914	Vernacular	A	29027
Knox	Vincennes	Tecumseh School	1906	Romanesque Revival	C	29026
Knox	Vincennes	Sacred Heart Catholic Church	1922-1924	Romanesque Revival	C	29031
Knox	Vincennes	Sacred Heart School	1909	Neoclassical	C	29032
Knox	Vincennes	Gregg Park	1937	Craftsman	A	29046
Knox	Vincennes	Washington School	1925/1926	20th Century Gothic Revival	C	29047
Knox	Vincennes	House	c. 1905	Free Classic	C	29048
Knox	Vincennes	Vincennes Township School 1 (Franklin c. 1912		Colonial Revival	C	29108
Knox	Palmyra	Upper Indiana Presbyterian Church and cemetery c. 1913,		120th Century Gothic Revival	C	30012
Gibson	White River	House	c. 1864-1865	Italianate	C	12001
Gibson	White River	Red & White Cafe	c. 1900	Carpenter-Builder	C	12008
Gibson	White River	House	c. 1850	Greek Revival	C	12011
Gibson	White River	Patoka High School	1921	Neo-Classic	C	12016
Marion	Perry	Isaac Sutton House	1879	Italianate	C	85330
Marion	Perry	House	c. 1930	Neoclassical	C	85416
Morgan	Monroe	Brown House	1945	Spanish Eclectic	C	10016
Morgan	Monroe	West Union Friends Meeting House & C 1856/1868/1906;		Vernacular	A	10028
Morgan	Monroe	William Bray Farm	1830	I-House	C	10032
Morgan	Monroe	Farm	c. 1850	Greek Revival	A	10040
Hendricks	Guilford	House	c. 1870/1910	Italianate	C	50075
Putnam	Jefferson	Farm	c. 1890	Carpenter-Builder	C	55045
Putnam	Cloverdale	Isaac Sinclair House	1841	Federal	C	60012
Morgan	Madison	Henry Farm	c. 1925	Colonial Revival	A	00001
Morgan	Madison	William Landers House	c. 1870	Gothic Revival	C	00002
Morgan	Harrison	Reuben Aldrich Sr. Farm	1869	Italianate	C	30009
Morgan	Harrison	Waverly Episcopal Church	1890	Queen Anne	C	31002
Johnson	White River	Stutton House	1875	Italianate	C	10002
Morgan	Washington	House	c. 1900	Gabled-cell	C	64046
Morgan	Washington	House	c. 1890/ c. 1910	Queen Anne	C	64048
Morgan	Washington	Kennedy House	1927	Spanish Eclectic	C	64051
Morgan	Washington	House	c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	64048
Morgan	Washington	House	c. 1925	Carpenter-Builder/ Vernacular	C	00001

Morgan	Washington House	c. 1870	Central-passage	C	64093
Morgan	Washington House	c. 1900	Queen Anne Cottage	C	64094
Morgan	Washington House	c. 1850/ c. 1890	Gable-front	C	64128
Morgan	Washington House	c. 1830	Hall-and-parlor	A	64130
Morgan	Washington House	c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	64154
Morgan	Washington House	c. 1895	Queen Anne Cottage	C	64155
Morgan	Washington House	c. 1865	Gothic Revival	C	64093
Morgan	Washington House	c. 1865	Gothic Revival	C	64170
Morgan	Washington House	c. 1870	Gable-front	C	64175
Morgan	Washington House	c. 1915	Dutch Colonial Revival	C	64183
Morgan	Mitchell Mansion	c. 1865/ c. 1910	Italianate	C	64184
Morgan	Railroad Bridge	c. 1920	Pratt Through Truss	A	40026
Morgan	Railroad Bridge	1895	Pratt Through Truss	A	40029
Morgan	County Bridge No. 146	1893	Pratt Through Truss	A	40030
Morgan	Barn	c. 1840	Single-crib	A	40034
Morgan	Norman T. Cunningham Farm	c. 1860/ 1886	Hall-and-parlor	A	40055
Sullivan	House	c. 1930	Colonial Revival	C	37050
Sullivan	Haddon House & Cemetery	1851 -53	Italianate cube	C	37046
Sullivan	House	c. 1915	Dormer-front Bungalow	C	37038
Sullivan	House	1895	Free Classic	C	37011
Sullivan	Helms-Whillesay House	c. 1819 & 1960	I-House	A	37037
Sullivan	I.O.O.F #50	c. 1900	Iron Front	A	36013
Sullivan	Bill Storms Service Station	c. 1925	House w/ Canopy	A	36025
Sullivan	Round Barn	c. 1905	Vernacular	C	55016
Vigo	High School & Comm. Center	c. 1920	Neo-Classic	C	55010
Vigo	Fire Station	c. 1920	20th Century Functional	C	55013
Sullivan	Interurban Stop # 25	c. 1906	Vernacular	A	23006
Sullivan	Vocational Arts Building	c. 1930	Art Moderne	C	23008
Sullivan	House	c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	23021
Sullivan	First Presbyterian Church	1908	Side-steeple	C	23031
Sullivan	Sullivan Public Library	1904-1992	Romanesque Revival	C	23038
Sullivan	House	c. 1870	Italianate cube	C	23045
Sullivan	Liberty Church of Christ & Cemetery	c. 1890 & Cem. 18	Double-pen	A	5013
Sullivan	House	c. 1880	Italianate cube	C	07007
Sullivan	First Methodist Church	1912	Steepled ell	C	07008
Sullivan	House	c. 1890	Queen Anne Cottage	C	07014

Sullivan	Curry	Commercial Bldg.	c. 1900	Iron Front Store	C	07023
Sullivan	Curry	House	c. 1915	Mission Revival	C	06023
Sullivan	Curry	House	c. 1910	Free Classic	C	06032
Sullivan	Curry	House	c. 1900	Queen Anne Cottage	C	07010
Morgan	Jefferson	Farm	1868	Italianate	A	40043
Morgan	Ray	Wathan House	c. 1891	T-Plan	C	50020
Morgan	Ray	Paragon I.O.O.F. No. 406/Knights of Py	1898	Romanesque Revival	C	51012
Owen	Montgomery	James Alverson House	c. 1857	Greek Revival	C	25002
Monroe	Bean Blossor	Stark House	c. 1855	I-House	C	10003
Monroe	Bean Blossor	Fairview School	c. 1915	Functional	C	10027
Owen	Jefferson	George Williams Farm	1896	Queen Anne	A	50041
Greene	Jefferson	William Easter Round Barn	1914	Concrete Round Barn	A	10032
Greene	Jefferson	House	c. 1890	Queen Anne	C	12005
Greene	Grant	Miller House	c. 1850	Single-pen	C	30001
Greene	Grant	County Bridge No. 237	c. 1905	Pratt Pony truss	C	30022
Greene	Washington	State Bank	c. 1920	Functional Neoclassical	C	66023
Greene	Stafford	County Bridge No. 233	1907	Pratt Through Truss	C	70009
Greene	Stafford	Lee & Co.	c. 1900	False-front Commercial	C	71005
Greene	Stafford	Heim House	c. 1920	American Four-square	A	71008
Knox	Widner	Wells Farm	c. 1860	I-House	A	10049
Knox	Widner	Stoelting Farm	c. 1850	Double-pen	A	10037
Knox	Widner	Bethel Evangel. Church & Cemetery	c. 1935/1995	20th Century Gothic Revival	C	10034
Knox	Widner	Carl Diedrich Volle Farm	c. 1870	I-House	A	10035
Knox	Widner	Buescher Farm	c. 1850	I-House	A	10036
Monroe	Bloomington	Stone Wall	c. 1875	Stone Wall	C	35050
Monroe	Richland	Samuel Harbison Farm	c. 1840	Federal	A	15028
Monroe	Richland	James Bratney House	c. 1835	Federal	C	15039
Monroe	Richland	Reed Farm	c. 1865	I-House	C	15050
Monroe	Richland	Howard House	c. 1895	Queen Anne	C	15051
Monroe	Van Buren	Reed House	c. 1870	Massed Plan	C	40009
Monroe	Perry	Jameson House	c. 1925	Arts & Crafts	C	35044
Monroe	Perry	May House	c. 1870	I-House	C	35045
Monroe	Perry	Bowman-Shigley House	1870	I-House	C	35047
Monroe	Perry	Stone Wall	c. 1875	Stone Wall	C	25019
Monroe	Perry	Farm	c. 1870	2/3 I-House	C	35051
Monroe	Perry	House	c. 1870	Gothic Revival	C	35057

Monroe	Perry	Stone Wall	c. 1875	Stone Wall	C	35000
Monroe	Perry	Indian Hill Stone Company	c. 1925	Functional	A	35061
Monroe	Perry	Bridge No. 83	c. 1910	Warren Pony Truss	C	35064
Monroe	Clear Creek	House	c. 1925	Bungalow	C	50024
Monroe	Clear Creek	House	c. 1875	Central-passage	C	50026
Monroe	Clear Creek	Chambers-Deckard House	c. 1875	Gothic Revival	C	50034
Monroe	Clear Creek	George Piercy Ketcham House	c. 1850	Greek Revival	C	50036
Monroe	Clear Creek	House	1862	Saddlebag	C	52012
Monroe	Van Buren	May House	c. 1865	Hall-and-parlor	C	40051
Monroe	Van Buren	Sparks Farm	c. 1917	Bungalow	C	40065
Greene	Center	Joseph Thompson House	c. 1910	Bungalow	C	45001
Greene	Jackson	County Bridge #48	1894	Warren Pony Truss	C	50021
Greene	Taylor	House	c. 1900	Center-gable Cottage	C	55003
Greene	Taylor	Blackmore Store	c. 1895	Italianate Commercial	C	56001
Greene	Taylor	Odd Fellows Hall/ W. D. Whitaker Store	c. 1875	Gable-front Commercial	C	56003
Lawrence	Marshall	Hamer Brothers Inn/Avoca State Fish P.	c. 1935	Recreation	C	06005
Lawrence	Indian Creek	County Bridge	c. 1890	Pratt Through Truss	C	15023
Lawrence	Spice Valley	Bryantville Church of Christ and Cemetery	c. 1867-present	Craftsman	C	45026
Lawrence	Shawswick	Perry, Buskirk and Matthews Quarries	c. 1888-present	-	C	21001
Lawrence	Shawswick	Oolitic High School	1919/1936-1937	Neoclassical	C	21017
Lawrence	Shawswick	Dr. Cluade Dollens House	c. 1900/c. 1920	Craftsman	C	21021
Lawrence	Shawswick	H.C. Mitchell Building	1910	Romanesque	A	21024
Lawrence	Shawswick	Illinois Street Water Plant	c. 1937	Vernacular	C	27243
Knox	Busseron	Oaktown Bank	c. 1925	Art Deco	C	16028
Knox	Washington	House	c. 1860	Double-pile	C	21018
Knox	Washington	C.M. Hill Market	1904/1919	Italianate Commercial	C	21020
Knox	Washington	Bruceville Methodist Episcopal Church	1875	Gable-front	C	21027
Knox	Washington	House	c. 1920	Craftsman Bungalow	C	21034
Knox	Palmyra	Elliot-Steffy Farm	1858/1878/c. 1921	House	A	30008
Knox	Palmyra	Samuel B. Emison House	1873	Double-pile	C	30036
Knox	Vincennes	John Snapp House	1917	Queen Anne	C	25008
Gibson	Union	House	c. 1860	Greek Revival	C	41019
Gibson	Patoka	Gibson County Fairgrounds Pavillion	c. 1920	Arts & Crafts	C	21526
Gibson	Patoka	William Blair House	c. 1855	Federal	C	21545
Knox	Vigo	Salem Evangelical German Church, Par	c. 1920, c. 1920, 186:20th Century Gothic Revival		C	02001
Knox	Vigo	Sandborn Christian Church	c. 1913	Neoclassical	C	01006

Daviss	Elmore	Elnora Methodist Episcopal Church	1910	Romanesque Revival	C	06003
Owen	Jennings	Minnick House	c. 1840/c. 1880	Single-pen	A	10020
Owen	Taylor	Abner Goodwin House	c. 1838	I-House	C	05026
Owen	Taylor	County Bridge No. 14	1897-c. 1910	Pratt Through Truss	C	05027
Monroe	Van Buren	Koontz Cemetery	c. 1870	Cemetery	A	45005
Monroe	Van Buren	Farm	c. 1860	I-House	C	40071
Monroe	Indian Creek Farm		c. 1875	Single-pen	C	45001
Monroe	Indian Creek Koontz House		c. 1865	Greek Revival	C	45005
Greene	Jackson	House	c. 1885	Center-gable Cottage	C	50024
Greene	Jackson	House	c. 1864	Central-passage	C	50035
Daviss	Elmore	House	c. 1925	Bungalow	C	06017
Daviss	Steele	House	c. 1930	Bungalow	C	11004
Daviss	Washington	Bridge No. 223	c. 1910	Pratt Through Truss	C	30006
Daviss	Washington	Franklin Smead House	1872	Gothic Revival	C	30009
Owen	Franklin	Cabin	c. 1860	Vernacular	A	55032
Owen	Franklin	McIndoo House	c. 1890	Central-passage	C	56011
Owen	Jennings	John Black Farm	1843	I - House	A	10022
Owen	Washington	County Bridge No. 147	c. 1910	Pratt pony truss	C	35054
Lawrence	Spice Valley	House	c. 1835	Hall-and-Parlor	A	47008
Lawrence	Shawswick	Jail in Oolitic	c. 1880	Vernacular	A	21027
Daviss	Veale	Farm	c. 1880	Cruciform House	A	35012
Daviss	Steele	Prairie	c. 1925	Prairie	C	11009
Daviss	Elmore	Bungalow	c. 1920	Bungalow	C	11004
Greene	Stafford	Morgan House		I-House	C	70010
Knox	Johnson	Deshee Farms	c. 1935	Cape Cod Cottages	A	47001
Knox	Johnson	Farm	c. 1890	Folk Vict or T-Plan	A	45087
Lawrence	Spice Valley	Tourist Cabins	c. 1940	Vernacular	A	45046
Warrick	Greer	House	c. 1875	I-House/ Colonial Revival	C	00020
Warrick	Greer	Farm	c. 1880	German T	A	00021
Martin	Perry	Bridge		Pony Truss	C	30002
Martin	Perry	Tourist Cabins	c. 1940	Vernacular	A	30001
Martin	Center	United Methodist Church	c. 1880	Vernacular	A	25003
Martin	Center	Hickory Ridge Cemetery		Vernacular	A	25002
Martin	Center	Farm	c. 1880	Center Gable	A	25001
Martin	Center	Wilson Ellis Farm	c. 1890	Vernacular	A	25004
Martin	Halbert	Log House	c. 1850	Vernacular	A	20001

Martin	Halbert	CCC-martin Start Forest	1935-1937				20002
Martin	Halbert	Farm	c.1870		Vernacular	A	20004
Martin	Halbert	Log Barn & Cellar	c.1830		Log Vernacular	A	20003
Martin	Halbert	Farm	c.1860		Hall & Parlor	C	20004
Martin	Perry	House	c.1860		Greek Revival	C	32004
Martin	Perry	Craftsman Bungalow	1925		Bungalow	C	32005
Martin	Perry	House	1880		Gothic Revival	C	32006
Sullivan	Curry	Rail Road Station	c.1880		Vernacular	A	07029
Sullivan	Curry	House	c.1930		Colonial Revival	C	37050
Sullivan	Hamilton	House	1860,1880		Gabel ell	C	23032
Sullivan	Haddon	Traveler's Court	c.1929-1932		Colonial Revival	C	35011
Sullivan	Curry	Carriage House	c.1900		Cross Plan	C	06011
Pike	Logan	House	c.1920		Carpenter-Builder	C	20001
Pike	Washington	County Bridge No. 175	c.1920		Warren Pony Truss	C	05002
Pike	Washington	House	c.1870		Greek Revival	C	05006
Pike	Washington	House	c.1925		Bungalow	C	05005
Pike	Washington	House	c.1870		Greek Revival	C	05011
Pike	Washington	Church	c.1930		Vernacular	A	05007
Pike	Washington	House	c.1870		Greek Revival	C	05004
Pike	Jefferson	House	c.1880		Italianate	C	05010
Monroe	Richland	Farm	c.1860		Vernacular	A	15067
Monroe	Perry	Pleasant View Farm	1878		I-House	A	35089
Monroe	Clear Creek	Stone Co. Bld	c.1930		Functional	A	50050
Monroe	Washington	Amos Jones House	c.1870		Gothic Revival	C	05017
Monroe	Richland	Farm	c.1880		Gothic Revival	C	15041
Monroe	Clear Creek	Church of Christ	c.1870		Greek Revival	C	53053
Monroe	Clear Creek	Woorley House	1880		Gothic Revival	C	53007
Monroe	Clear Creek	Winepark Kinser House	c.1865		Gothic Revival	C	53035
Monroe	Clear Creek	House	c.1890		Gothic Revival	C	53008
Monroe	Clear Creek	House	c.1850		Gothic Revival	C	53031
Marion	Perry	House	1915		American 4-SQ	C	85331
Gibson	Patoka	House	c.1900		Carpenter-Builder	A	45010
Gibson	Patoka	Rail Road Depot	1895		Classical Revival	A	24020
Morgan	Monroe	House	c.1925		Craftsman	C	10052
Morgan	Washington	Co. Bridge No. 224	c.1925		Warren Pony Truss	C	60030
Morgan	Madison	House	c.1900		Vernacular	A	00021

Morgan	Jefferson	Walter Bain House	c.1865	Gothic Revival	C	40025
Morgan	Jefferson	Bridge	c. 1930	Parker Pony Truss	C	40057
Morgan	Jefferson	Co. Bridge No.147	c.1930	Warren Pony Truss	C	40047
Morgan	Harrison	House	c. 1885	Victorian/ QA	C	30015
Morgan	Green	Teters Farm	c. 1866	Vernacular	A	35029
Morgan	Madison	Farm Complex	c. 1890	T-Plan	A	00020
Morgan	Madison	House	c. 1890	Vernacular	C	00032
Morgan	Madison	Farm	c.1910	Center Passage	A	00033
Marion	Decatur	House	c. 1860	Central Passage	C	80117
Marion	Decatur	Spring Valley School	1884/1920	T-Plan/ Central Passage	C	80120
Marion	Decatur	House	1914	American 4-SQ	C	85331
Marion	Decatur	House	c. 1860	I-House	C	80124
Marion	Decatur	House	1870	Gabled -ELL	C	80123
Marion	Decatur	House	C. 1920	Bungalow	A	15068
Monroe	Richland	Farm	c.1880	L-plan	C	45057
Greene	Center	Gable front	1861-1867	Gable front/log construction	C	50008
Greene	Jackson	Clifty Church	c. 1880	Greek Revival	C	50027
Greene	Jackson	Valhalla	c. 1875	Double-pen	C	50023
Greene	Jackson	House	c. 1890	Double-pen	C	50022
Greene	Jackson	House	c.1898	Pyramidal roof	C	50026
Greene	Jackson	Ashcraft Chapel & Cemetery	c.1870	Double Entry I-House	C	45047
Greene	Center	Lawson Oliphant House	c.1905	Pratt pony truss	C	30022
Greene	Center	County Bridge No.35	1905	Warren pony truss	C	45041
Greene	Center	County Bridge No. 311	c.1880	Double-pen	C	50005
Greene	Jackson	Farm	c. 1875	Center-gable cottage	C	50009
Greene	Jackson	House				



## Listed Historic Properties

PROPERTY NAME	COUNTY	CITY	REGISTER	DATE ACCEPTED	DESCRIPTION
Lewis Brooks Home, 1832	Martin	Loogootee	IN	October 25, 1978	House
Borland House & Furst Quarry, 1839	Monroe	Bloomington	IN	November 3, 1995	House
Stout, Daniel, House	Monroe	Bloomington	NR	October 6, 3901	House
Martinsville High School Gymnasium	Morgan	Martinsville	NR	September 13, 4119	School
Mitchell, Joseph, House	Monroe	Smithville	NR	April 10, 4256	House
Sherman Building	Sullivan	Sullivan	NR	February 13, 4257	Building
Bradford Estate	Morgan	Martinsville	NR	November 2, 4337	Historic District
Scotland Hotel	Greene	Scotland	NR	September 10, 4447	Hotel
Jefferson Elementary School	Daviess	Washington	NR	June 20, 1997	School
Burton Land Bridge-(Gone)	Morgan	Martinsville	NR	April 14, 1997	Bridge
Hastings Schoolhouse	Morgan	Martinsville	NR	March 12, 1999	School
Morgan County Courthouse	Morgan	Martinsville	NR	January 11, 1996	Public Building





U.S. Department  
of Transportation  
**Federal Highway  
Administration**

Indiana Division

575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

July 12, 2002

SUBJECT: I-69 Indianapolis to Evansville Tier I EIS – Section 106 Meeting on August 20, 2002  
Formal Invitation to Consulting Parties

Dear Consulting Party:

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in cooperation with the Indiana Department of Transportation, has held two previous meetings regarding Section 106 for the I-69 Indianapolis to Evansville Tier I Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Those meetings were held on May 9, 2002 and on May 10, 2002. The agenda was the same for both meetings. The Section 106 Compliance Plan was presented and historic and archaeological resources were identified and discussed with participants. As a part of that meeting, a map showing the "notable" and "outstanding" historic properties in Southwestern Indiana in published Indiana Department of Natural Resources *Interim Reports* was presented. One of the comments at the meeting was to send this map as well as a map showing the five alternatives to all consulting parties involved in this project. Maps are enclosed with this letter.

As a consulting party, you are cordially invited to participate in the next Section 106 meeting for this project. The focus of the meeting will be only on Section 106 issues, i.e., historic and archaeological properties. FHWA, INDOT and our consultants will be with us at this meeting to present where we are in the Section 106 process, the identification of potentially eligible historic and archaeological resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE), and potential adverse effects on these properties.

**August 20 (Tuesday) – 9:30 to Noon (IGCN Room N755 Executive Conference Room  
Indiana Government Center North (Indianapolis))**

Prior to the meeting our consultants will send you a packet of information that will be discussed at the August 20<sup>th</sup> meeting for your review and comment. If you can't attend the August 20<sup>th</sup> meeting, we encourage you to send your comments to the consultant.

In providing your comments, please bear in mind that our efforts in the Section 106 process must focus on properties that are "listed in or eligible for" the National Register of Historic Places. We look forward to seeing you on August 20<sup>th</sup>. If you should have any questions, comments, or written correspondence after the meeting(s), please direct them to Mr. Lyle Sadler (Project Manager), Indiana Department of Transportation, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room N855, Indianapolis, IN 46204. Mr. Sadler can be reached at 317-233-6972 or via e-mail [lsadler@indot.state.in.us](mailto:lsadler@indot.state.in.us). You may also direct them to Mr. Robert Dirks at 317-226-7492 and [Robert.dirks@fhwa.dot.gov](mailto:Robert.dirks@fhwa.dot.gov).

Sincerely,

John R. Baxter, P.E.  
Division Administrator

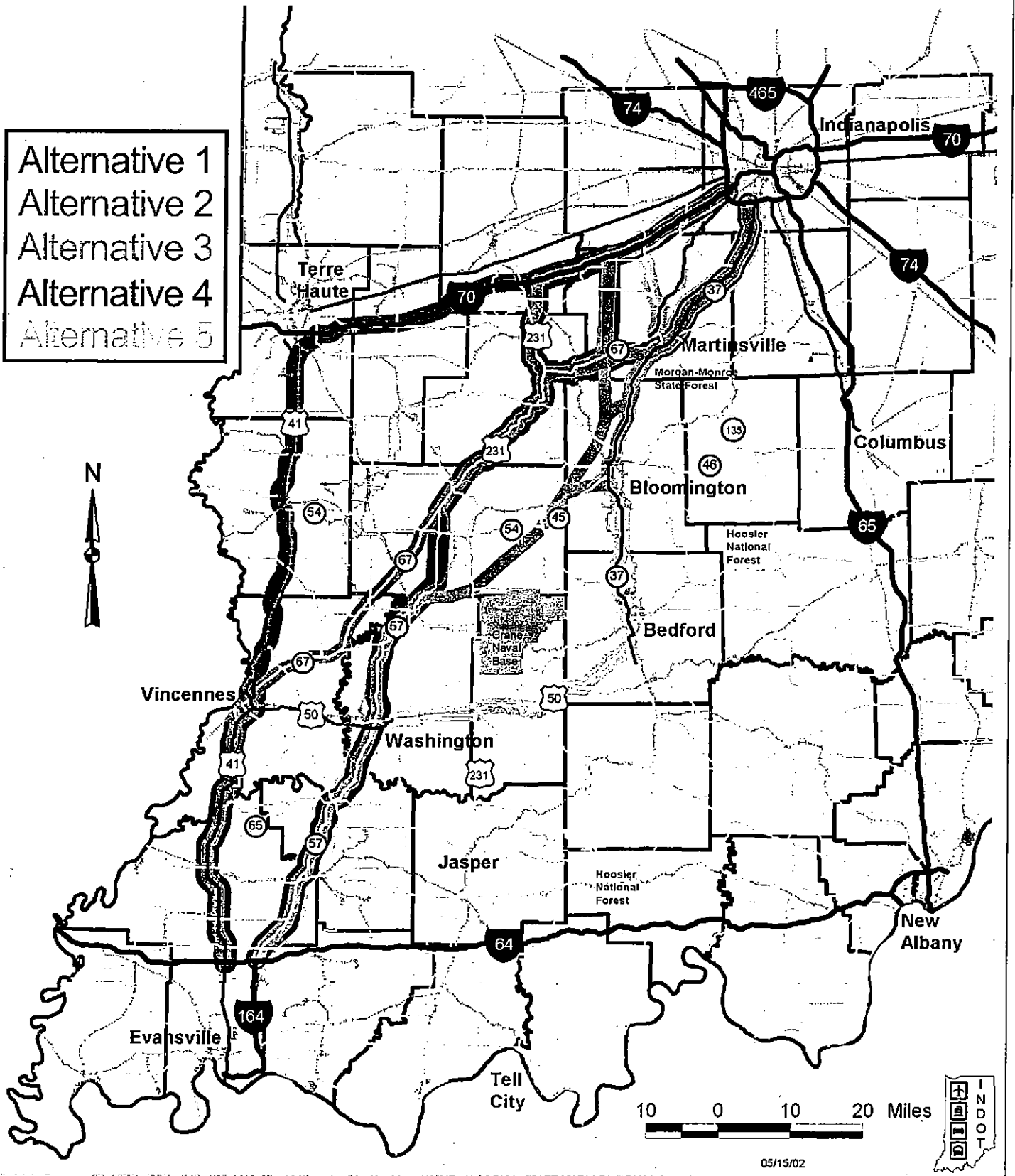
By: Robert E. Dirks, P.E.  
Environmental Engineer

Encl.

# I-69 Evansville-to-Indianapolis Study

## Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 2
- Alternative 3
- Alternative 4
- Alternative 5



05/15/02



U.S. Department  
of Transportation  
**Federal Highway  
Administration**

Indiana Division

575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

April 24, 2002

**SUBJECT: I-69 Indianapolis to Evansville Tier I EIS  
Section 106 Meetings on May 9 and May 10, 2002  
Formal Invitation to Consulting Parties**

Dear Consulting Party:

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in cooperation with the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT), is preparing a Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that will study the full range of alternatives for the proposed I-69 from Indianapolis to Evansville. One of the issues that this Tier 1 EIS will address is the potential effects of this undertaking upon historic properties and archaeological sites. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on such properties.

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.2(c), FHWA sent out on August 30, 2001 some 300 letters with return post cards requesting individuals and agencies to be consulting parties. Since that time, some 58 responses indicate a willingness to be a consulting party, i.e., to participate in efforts to identify historic and archaeological properties potentially affected by the I-69 Indianapolis to Evansville project; assess its effects; and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on such properties. This Tier I EIS will include the early identification of potential historic and archaeological issues and the relative impact of the proposed project on historic properties. We believe that early identification of issues or concerns can help develop highway project alternatives to avoid or minimize historic and archaeological impacts.

As a consulting party, you cordially invited to participate at one of the following two (2) meetings regarding Section 106 for the I-69 Indianapolis to Evansville Tier 1 EIS. The focus of the meetings will be only on Section 106 issues, i.e., historic and archaeological properties. FHWA and our consultants will be with us at these 2 meetings to present where we are in the Section 106 process, our methodology, and how you can help in the process. A map is attached for directions to these meeting locations.

**May 9 (Thur) – 9:30 to Noon (IGCN Room 755N)  
Indiana Gov't Center North (Indianapolis)**

**May 10 (Fri) – 9:30 to Noon (Conf. Room)  
INDOT District Office (Vincennes)**

Enclosed with this letter are materials that you may wish to review in advance of the May 9-10 meetings. These materials include: (1) an agenda for the meetings, (2) a copy of our Section 106 compliance plan, which describes our overall approach to Section 106 compliance for this project; and (3) a list of historic resources that were identified as "Notable" or "Outstanding" in previous

I-69 Indianapolis to Evansville Tier I EIS  
Section 106 Meetings on May 9 and May 10, 2002  
Formal Invitation to Consulting Parties

Page 2

studies and that are currently being evaluated as part of the Section 106 process. Please note that, in addition to the properties included on this list, we also are evaluating additional properties that have been identified through field investigations and other research. We welcome any comments you may have regarding properties on the enclosed list, as well as any suggestions you may have regarding additional properties that should be considered. In addition, you'll find in your package of information a list of those persons invited to be consulting parties.

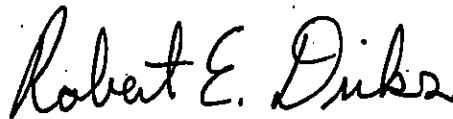
In providing your comments, please bear in mind that our efforts in the Section 106 process must focus on properties that are "listed in or eligible for" the National Register of Historic Places. Properties that have been designated as Notable or Outstanding may not be eligible for the National Register. On the other hand, properties that do not appear on any existing survey in Indiana may still be eligible for the National Register.

We look forward to seeing you on May 9<sup>th</sup> and/or May 10<sup>th</sup>. As indicated on the enclosed agenda, we will provide a brief overview of the Section 106 process; explain our approach to Section 106 for this study; provide an overview of the work that has been completed to date; present the schedule for remainder of the process; and welcome any comments that you may have.

If you should have any questions, comments, or written correspondence after the meeting(s), please direct them to Mr. Lyle Sadler (Project Manager), Indiana Department of Transportation, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room N855, Indianapolis, IN 46204. His telephone number and email address are 317-233-6972 and [lsadler@indot.state.in.us](mailto:lsadler@indot.state.in.us). You may also direct them to Mr. Robert Dirks at 317-226-7492 and [robert.dirks@fhwa.dot.gov](mailto:robert.dirks@fhwa.dot.gov). Thank you.

Sincerely,

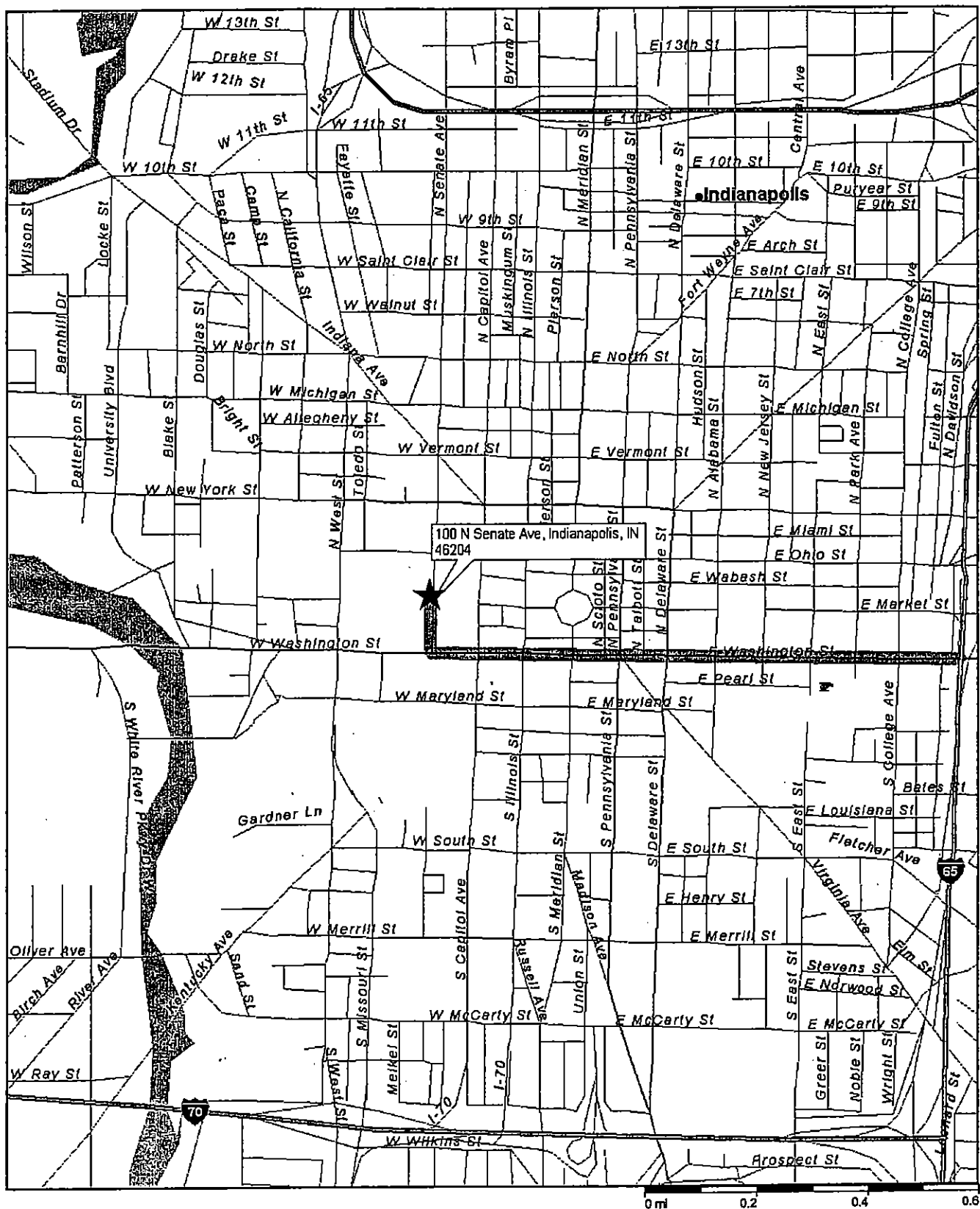
John R. Baxter, P.E.  
Division Administrator



By: Robert E. Dirks, P.E.  
Environmental Engineer

Enclosures

cc: Janice Osadczuk – INDOT

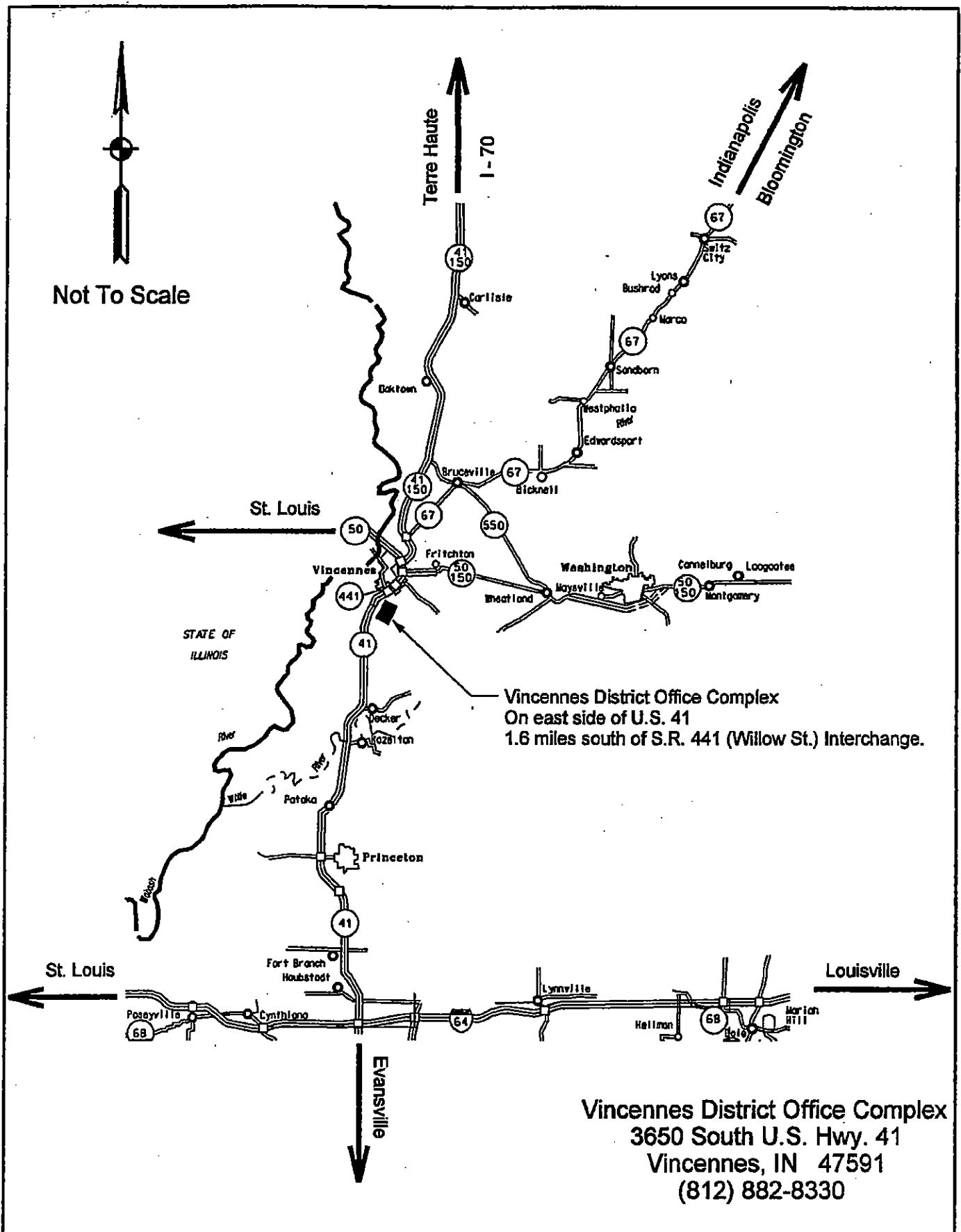


# MICROSOFT AUTOMAP Streets Plus

**Indiana Government Center**  
***Directions From I-65 / I-70***



Not To Scale





# **Section 106 Consultation Meeting**

## **I-69 Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement**

### **Indianapolis to Evansville**

The Indiana Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration has scheduled two Section 106 Consultation Meetings with consulting parties for the I-69 Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement from Indianapolis to Evansville, Indiana. Guidelines for such meetings include:

- 1) An agenda with appropriate documentation will be forwarded to consulting parties approximately two weeks in advance of the meeting, unless otherwise approved by FHWA, and
- 2) The applicant will distribute minutes of the Section 106 Consultation meeting approximately one week after the meeting to document the consultation process.

**Meeting Locations:**

Indiana Government Center  
(See attached map for location)  
North Building - Room 755

Vincennes District Office  
(See attached map for location)  
Conference Room

**Meeting Dates:**

May 9, 2002 (Thursday)

May 10, 2002 (Friday)

**Meeting Times:**

9:30 AM – 12:00 PM

9:30 AM – 12:00 PM

### **Meeting Agenda**

**Introduction**

**Purpose of Meeting**

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)  
Indiana Dept. of Transportation (INDOT)

**What is Section 106?**

**Need for Section 106 Consultation**

**Participants in the Section 106 Process**

**Tiered EIS / Phased Approach to Section 106**

**Plan for Section 106 Consultation in Tier 1**

**Definition of "Area of Potential Effect or APE"**

Bernardin, Lochmueller and Associates, Inc.

**Identification of Historic Resources**

**Themes**

**Individual Properties**

**Historic Districts**

**Evaluation of Adverse Effects**

**Resolution of Adverse Effects**

**Where are we in the Process?**

**What consulting parties can do to help?**

Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.

**Identification of Archaeological Resources**

**Themes**

**Archaeological Sites (Historic, Prehistoric)**

**Native American Consultation**

**Evaluation of Adverse Effects**

**Resolution of Adverse Effects**

**Where are we in the Process?**

**What consulting parties can do to help?**

Landmark Archaeology and Env. Services

**Questions and Answer Period**

Consulting Parties with FHWA and INDOT

**Contact Persons**

FHWA and INDOT

**Concluding Remarks**

FHWA and INDOT

## **Section 106 Compliance Plan for I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Study**

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The purpose of this plan is to provide a flexible framework for completing the consultation process required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act ("Section 106") for the I-69 Evansville-to-Indianapolis Project ("Project"). It does not modify or supersede any existing regulatory requirements. Rather, it explains how those requirements will be addressed in the context of this project.

The framework outlined in this document has been developed by the Federal Highway Administration ("FHWA") and the Indiana Department of Transportation ("INDOT") in consultation with the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("SHPO") and the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation ("Council"). It is being provided to the Section 106 consulting parties for their review, and it remains subject to further revision.

### **I. The Need for Section 106 Consultation**

Section 106 consultation is required for any federal "undertaking," which is defined to include "a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency."<sup>1</sup>

Because Federal funds would be used in the construction of the I-69 Evansville-to-Indianapolis project, the project clearly meets the definition of an "undertaking." Therefore, Section 106 consultation is required for this project.

### **II. Participants in the Section 106 Process**

Participants in this section 106 process include the FHWA, INDOT, and the SHPO, as well as an unusually large number of "consulting parties," who have been invited and designated in accordance with the Section 106 regulations.<sup>2</sup> The large number of consulting parties reflects the unusually large size of the project study area, which includes 26 counties.

In 2001, FHWA and INDOT consulted with the SHPO to identify potential consulting parties for the Section 106 process. Based on that consultation, the FHWA mailed invitations to approximately 300 potential consulting parties in August 2001. Invitations were sent to:

- representatives of Indian tribes with an interest in the project area
- representatives of local governments in the project area
- county historians and county historical societies in the project area
- Indiana Historic Landmarks Foundation
- other stakeholders

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<sup>1</sup> 36 C.F.R. § 800.16(y).

<sup>2</sup> 36 C.F.R. § 800.3(f).

To date, all of those who requested designation as consulting parties have been granted consulting party status. In total, more than 100 consulting parties have been designated. Additional consulting parties may be designated as the process moves forward.

### **III. Tiered EIS / Phased Approach to Section 106**

Due to the scope and complexity of the study, the FHWA and INDOT are preparing the environmental impact statement (EIS) in two stages, which are known as “tiers.” The tiered process is an accepted procedure under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).<sup>3</sup> It involves the following stages:

- The first stage – the Tier 1 EIS – is under way. It involves the consideration of five broad (2,000-foot) corridors within a 26-county study area. For each corridor, the Tier 1 EIS will identify “subsections” that can be separately studied in Tier 2. The Tier 1 Record of Decision (“ROD”) will approve the selection of a single corridor. The Tier 1 ROD will not select a specific alignment within that corridor.
- The second stage – Tier 2 – will involve more in-depth, site-specific environmental studies and engineering for the sub-sections identified in Tier 1. It is anticipated that mitigation measures, in particular, will receive much more detailed analysis in Tier 2 than in Tier 1.

Section 106 consultation will take place in *both* Tier 1 and Tier 2 of the NEPA process. Under the Section 106 regulations, this approach is known as “phasing.”<sup>4</sup> The phased approach can be summarized as follows:

- During Tier 1, the scope of the Section 106 process will be extremely broad, because it will be necessary to evaluate the potential impacts of five lengthy corridors within the 26-county study area. The main focus during this stage will be to determine the *likely* presence of historic and archeological resources and the routes’ *likely* impacts on those resources. Mitigation of potential impacts will be discussed in general terms and may result in a programmatic agreement at the conclusion of Tier 1.
- During Tier 2, the Section 106 process will be completed for each subsection, building on the information developed in Tier 1. During this stage, the Section 106 process will involve final determinations of eligibility and boundaries for all historic and archeological resources; final determinations of effects; and resolution of all adverse effects, most likely in the form of an individual memorandum of agreement (MOA) for each subsection.

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<sup>3</sup> 40 C.F.R. § 1508.28; 23 C.F.R. § 771.111(g), 771.135(o).

<sup>4</sup> 36 C.F.R. §§ 800.4(b)(2), 800.5(a)(3).

#### **IV. Step-by-Step Plan for Section 106 Consultation in Tier 1**

For any project, the Section 106 process involves the same basic steps, all of which must be carried out in consultation with the SHPO and the other consulting parties. These steps include:

- (1) defining the area of potential effect ("APE");
- (2) identifying historic and archeological resources within the APE that are "listed in or eligible for" the National Register of Historic Places;
- (3) determining whether the proposed action has "adverse effects" any of the listed or eligible properties;
- (4) resolving any adverse effects – often by entering into a binding agreement.

During Tier 1, the Section 106 process will cover all of these steps, *at a level of detail appropriate for a Tier 1 study*. These steps will then be repeated, at a higher level of detail, in the individual Tier 2 studies – which will build on the information developed in Tier 1.

The activities that are expected to be completed in the Section 106 process during Tier 1 are summarized below. This summary reflect current plans, which have been developed in consultation with the SHPO and the Council. Revisions may be made as the process moves forward.

##### **A. Definition of APE**

The information-gathering effort in the Section 106 process focuses on the project's area of potential effect ("APE"). As defined in the Section 106 regulations, the APE should include the "geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking."<sup>5</sup>

For this project, FHWA and INDOT have consulted on several occasions with the SHPO regarding the definition of the APE in Tier 1. Based on that consultation, the APE has been defined to include the two-mile-wide "study band" along each of the five 2,000-foot-corridors, with the understanding that the APE may need to be wider than two miles in some places and narrower in others. The width of the APE is subject to continuing revision as the Section 106 process moves forward.

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<sup>5</sup> 36 C.F.R. § 800.16(d).

## **B. Identification of Historic and Archeological Resources**

Within the APE, the consultant team for the Tier 1 EIS will determine the likely presence of historic and archeological resources that are listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The results of this effort will be documented in the Tier 1 Draft EIS for all five alternatives, and may be further refined in the Tier 1 FEIS. This effort will include:

### **1. Themes**

As context for the identification of individual resources and potential districts, the consultants will identify broad themes most likely to be present among the historic and archeological resources in the 26-county project area. The themes will be developed based on a review of background information, consultation, and appropriate field investigations. The themes may be based on:

- Nationality or ethnicity of inhabitants
- Occupations
- Transportation
- Education, including self-improvement such as Chatauquas
- Amusements and leisure pursuits
- Government and military
- Social/political reform
- Other factors

### **2. Individual Properties**

Based on background research, consultation, and appropriate field investigation, the consultants will identify historic and archeological resources in the APE that are listed in or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register, and will record those properties in a database. The database will be capable of sorting properties by county, theme, listed in National Register, State Register, eligibility, and whether it is part of a potential rural historic district.

In accordance with the SHPO's recommendations, the field investigation efforts will be most extensive in counties that have not been recently surveyed for potential historic properties, or that otherwise warrant a higher level of effort. These include Pike and Martin, as well as, to a lesser extent, Gibson and Warrick.

### **3. Historic Districts**

In conjunction with the efforts to identify individually eligible historic and archeological resources, the consultants also will identify and evaluate potential historic and archaeological districts – both urban and rural. This effort will include discussions of potential districts with county historians, archaeologists, the National Park Service, and other interested parties, as well as a field survey and review of previously identified districts in the project area.

### **C. Evaluation of Adverse Effects**

If properties listed in or eligible for the National Register are found within the area of potential effect for a project, the next step in the Section 106 process is to determine whether the project will have an "adverse effect" on any of those properties. Adverse-effect determinations must be made in consultation with the SHPO and the other consulting parties.

Consistent with the phased approach discussed above, the Tier 1 study will focus on evaluating the *likelihood* of adverse effects for each of the five alternatives under consideration. The ability to evaluate effects at Tier 1 will necessarily be limited, because the location of the highway within the corridor will be unresolved, nor will there be sufficiently detailed engineering to show the horizontal and vertical curvature of the roadway. However, within these constraints, it will be possible to draw preliminary conclusions regarding adverse effects. These efforts will include:

- Identifying any "unavoidable" adverse effects for a particular alternative – e.g., situations in which a historic resource occupies the entire width of a corridor, such that any alignment in the corridor would inevitably cause an adverse effect on that resource.
- Identifying "potential" adverse effects – i.e., resources that may be adversely affected by the working alignment(s) that developed in Tier 1

Initial assessment of adverse effects will be documented (as "unavoidable" or ("potential")) in the Tier 1 Draft EIS for all five alternatives, and may be further refined in the Tier 1 FEIS.

### **D. Resolution of Adverse Effects**

If the preferred alternative has unavoidable or potential adverse effects on historic properties, the Section 106 process in Tier 1 will consider potential mitigation measures for those anticipated adverse effects.

As with the evaluation of adverse effects, the discussion of mitigation measures will be constrained at Tier 1 by the lack of detail regarding the location and profile of the roadway. However, mitigation measures (including avoidance and minimization wherever possible) will be considered at an appropriate level of detail in Tier 1. For example, it may be appropriate to consider "standard treatments" for mitigating certain types of impacts. The appropriate level of detail for addressing mitigation measures in Tier 1 will be determined in consultation with the SHPO and the other consulting parties.

The results of this effort will be documented in the Final EIS. If a programmatic agreement or other document is executed, that document will be included in the Final EIS as an appendix. Alternatively, mitigation conditions could be specified in the Tier 1 ROD.

\* \* \*

# I-69 Evansville-to-Indianapolis Study: Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement

## Alternative 1: Historic, Notable, and Outstanding Structures (includes all bypass choices)

Sources: National Park Service (National Register), 1999-2000 Historic Indiana Book (Indiana Register)

IHSSI = Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (Historic Landmark Foundation County Surveys)

Summary includes structures within 6780 feet of the alignment proposed centerlines (1.25 miles).

COUNTY	REF #	NAME	OTHER NAME
<b><u>NATIONAL REGISTER</u></b>			
Gibson	84000489	Haubstadt State Bank	Old Haubstadt State Bank;New Town Hall
Sullivan	86002712	Sherman Building	
Hendricks	94001111	Kellum—Jessup—Chandler Farm	
<b><u>IHSSI HISTORIC DISTRICTS</u></b>			
Knox		Vincennes Historic District (National Register)	
Knox		Burnett Heights Historic District	
Putnam		Cloverdale Historic District	
Sullivan		Sullivan Courthouse Square Historic District	
Sullivan		Sullivan West Washington Street Historic District	
Gibson		Devin Addition Historic District	
<b><u>IHSSI OUTSTANDING</u></b>			
Clay	15079	Smith Farm	
Gibson	12017	Bridge	
Gibson	12018	Bridge	
Gibson	41018	Carnegie Library	
Gibson	10007	Farm	
Gibson	11008	Hazelton Inn	
Gibson	45035	House	
Gibson	41014	House	
Gibson	12001	House	
Gibson	12011	House	
Gibson	41019	House	
Gibson	11015	I.O.O.F. Lodge	
Gibson	41015	J.E. Toops House	
Gibson	10018	L.S. French House	
Gibson	46001	Larence Zillak House	
Gibson	12016	Patoka High School	
Gibson	41034	Public School	
Gibson	21545	William Blair House	
Hendricks	50027	Asher and Matilda Hadley Kellum Farm	
Hendricks	50051	County Bridge No. 216	
Hendricks	50038	Jacob and Luzena Kellum Jessup Farm	
Hendricks	50044	Sugar Grove Meetinghouse and Cemetery	
Knox	50022	County Bridge No. 385	
Knox	25013	Dr. Meyer/Dr. Stewert House	
Knox	45026	Farm	
Knox	16016	First Christian Church	
Knox	25005	Fort Knox II Site	
Knox	25028	Knox Co. Poor Asylum	
Knox	25012	Knox Co. Tuberculosis Hospital	
Knox	25020	Montclair Farm	
Knox	45086	New York Central RR Bridge	
Knox	30016	Robert McCord House	
Knox	29031	Sacred Heart Catholic Church	
Knox	29032	Sacred Heart School	
Knox	45042	St. Thomas Catholic Church & Cemetery	
Knox	29026	Tecumseh School	
Knox	30012	Upper Indiana Presbyterian Church and Cemetery	
Morgan	10016	Brown House	
Putnam	45038	Dick Huffman Covered Bridge	
Putnam	55028	Farm	
Putnam	55030	Farm	
Putnam	45041	Historical Marker: Site of First Cabin & Court in Putnam County	

Putnam	45040	Huffman Farm
Putnam	45046	McCullough House
Putnam	55029	T. Sandy Farm
Putnam	55042	Upton J. Shaw House
Sullivan	23028	Center Ridge Cemetery
Sullivan	21047	Courthouse
Sullivan	23031	First Presbyterian Church
Sullivan	37046	Haddon House & Cemetery
Sullivan	22025	House
Sullivan	22047	House
Sullivan	07007	House
Sullivan	23006	Interurban Stop # 25
Sullivan	21066	Sherman Bldg
Sullivan	21050	Sullivan High School Gym
Sullivan	23038	Sullivan Public Library
Sullivan	22024	Will Hays House
Vigo	41002	Donham-Topping House
Vigo	41008	House and Gatehouse
Vigo	40018	I.O.O.F. #685
Vigo	41009	Ijams House
Vigo	55016	Round Barn
Vigo	41006	Smith House
Vigo	41005	Topping House
Vigo	35007	Wabash & Erie Canal Lock

#### IHSSI, NOTABLE

Clay	20088	David Deardorff Farm
Clay	40004	Farm
Clay	20099	House
Clay	15088	House
Clay	15092	House
Clay	20071	loylewilde House
Clay	20076	Union Evangelical United Brethren Church
Gibson	46003	Aloys Ziliak House
Gibson	11010	Church
Gibson	12009	Commercial Block
Gibson	41008	Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Gibson	12012	Cumberland Presbyterian Church & Cemetery
Gibson	46008	Dr. Marchand House
Gibson	21546	Eagle Oil Co. Station
Gibson	45010	Farm
Gibson	41020	First National Bank of Fort Branch
Gibson	11016	Gibson Co. Bank
Gibson	21526	Gibson County Fairgrounds Pavillion
Gibson	46012	Haubstadt State Bank
Gibson	45031	House
Gibson	41026	House
Gibson	20011	House
Gibson	20006	House
Gibson	10021	House
Gibson	10014	House
Gibson	10010	House
Gibson	10006	House
Gibson	10005	House
Gibson	12003	House
Gibson	12005	House
Gibson	12014	House
Gibson	46006	Johnson Township School
Gibson	41029	LaGrange House
Gibson	46002	Martin Schaefer House
Gibson	12008	Red & White Cafe
Gibson	45033	School
Gibson	45030	The Log Inn
Gibson	45009	Tilley Farm
Gibson	41028	Union Township High School



Gibson	11018	United Methodist Church
Gibson	41022	W.C. Polk House
Gibson	46018	W.W. Sipp House
Hendricks	50043	Addison Hadley Farm
Hendricks	50037	Asa Ballard House
Hendricks	50003	Farm
Hendricks	50028	Farm
Hendricks	50042	Farm
Hendricks	50026	Horace Reeve Farm
Hendricks	50050	House
Hendricks	50075	House
Hendricks	56004	House
Hendricks	55033	Salem Methodist Church and Cemetery
Hendricks	50023	Starbuck House
Hendricks	50032	Walnut Gardens Dance Hall
Knox	29001	C. Reed House
Knox	30034	C.R. Boyd House
Knox	46001	Decker High School
Knox	45075	Edward Plass House
Knox	29027	Egloff Milling Company
Knox	17004	Emison Methodist Episcopal Church
Knox	29165	Evangelical United Brethren Church
Knox	29286	Firehouse
Knox	30014	George McClure House
Knox	29046	Gregg Park
Knox	29048	House
Knox	29049	House
Knox	29127	House
Knox	29242	House
Knox	29251	House
Knox	29259	House
Knox	29271	House
Knox	29291	House
Knox	30017	John Purcell House
Knox	25008	John Snapp House
Knox	29017	Kimmel Park
Knox	16028	Oaktown Bank
Knox	25010	Paris Riddle Farm
Knox	45059	Plass Farm
Knox	30036	Samuel B. Emison House
Knox	20050	Samuel Thompson House
Knox	29004	Simpson Farm
Knox	16014	Sproat House
Knox	45045	St. Thomas Catholic School
Knox	25033	St. Vincent dePaul Chapel
Knox	25032	St. Vincent dePaul Rectory
Knox	29279	Vincennes Public School
Knox	29108	Vincennes Township School 1 (Franklin School)
Knox	25011	Walk-Laakman House
Knox	29047	Washington School
Knox	29243	Willoughby House
Marion	80048	Friends Church
Marion	80011	House
Marion	80094	House
Marion	80096	House
Marion	80106	House
Marion	80031	Lick Branch Cemetery
Marion	80027	Methodist Cemetery
Morgan	15016	Bowen House
Morgan	15015	Thomas Mills House
Putnam	55045	Farm
Putnam	45036	Frank Rightsell Farm
Putnam	55041	House
Putnam	50009	House
Putnam	45045	Iron Bridge

Putnam	60017	O. Albright Log House
Putnam	45037	Schoolhouse
Putnam	45043	Schoolhouse No. 10
Putnam	60016	Schoolhouse No. 6
Putnam	55026	Schoolhouse No. 7
Putnam	55031	Walnut Chapel Church
Sullivan	36025	Bill Storms Service Station
Sullivan	37001	Carlisle Old Town Cemetery
Sullivan	23030	Central Elementary School
Sullivan	23033	Church of Christ
Sullivan	23001	Coaling Tower
Sullivan	21010	Commercial Bldg
Sullivan	21012	Commercial Bldg
Sullivan	21060	Commercial Bldg
Sullivan	36016	Commercial Bldg.
Sullivan	07023	Commercial Bldg.
Sullivan	37018	First Christian Church
Sullivan	07008	First Methodist Church
Sullivan	23034	First United Methodist Church
Sullivan	37037	Helms-Whillesay House
Sullivan	37050	House
Sullivan	37038	House
Sullivan	37049	House
Sullivan	37011	House
Sullivan	37040	House
Sullivan	22011	House
Sullivan	22048	House
Sullivan	22053	House
Sullivan	23021	House
Sullivan	23035	House
Sullivan	23037	House
Sullivan	23045	House
Sullivan	23054	House
Sullivan	07022	House
Sullivan	07010	House
Sullivan	07014	House
Sullivan	06008	House
Sullivan	06023	House
Sullivan	06022	House
Sullivan	06032	House
Sullivan	06013	House
Sullivan	06030	House
Sullivan	36013	I.O.O.F #50
Sullivan	05013	Liberty Church of Christ & Cemetery
Sullivan	23020	Mary Sherman Hospital
Sullivan	21094	Riggs Hardware
Sullivan	21054	Sullivan State Bank
Sullivan	21032	US Post Office
Sullivan	23008	Vocational Arts Building
Vigo	55013	Fire Station
Vigo	55010	High School & Comm. Center
Vigo	41001	House
Vigo	41007	House
Vigo	40002	Klug Farm
Vigo	30035	Lester Pratt House
Vigo	41003	Louden House
Vigo	41004	Plety House
Vigo	40015	Ritter House
Vigo	35002	Willis Concrete Bridge

# I-69 Evansville-to-Indianapolis Study: Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement

## Alternative 2: Historic, Notable, and Outstanding Structures

(Includes all connection options and bypass choices)

Sources: National Park Service (National Register), 1999-2000 Historic Indiana Book (Indiana Register)

IHSSI = Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (Historic Landmark Foundation County Surveys)

Summary includes structures within 6780 feet of the alignment proposed centerlines (1.25 miles).

COUNTY	REF #	NAME	OTHER NAME
<b><u>NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORIC DISTRICT</u></b>			
Morgan	97000306	East Washington Street Historic District	
Morgan	98000300	Martinsville Commercial Historic District	
Morgan	96001541	Martinsville Northside Historic District	
<b><u>NATIONAL REGISTER</u></b>			
Gibson	84000489	Haubstadt State Bank	Old Haubstadt State Bank; New Town Hall
Hendricks	94001111	Kellum-Jessup-Chandler Farm	
Knox	78000035	Kixmiller's Store	
Morgan	96001540	Blackstone House and Martinsville Telephone Company Buildi	
Morgan	97000302	Burton Land Bridge	
Morgan	95001532	Hite-Finney House	
Morgan	81000004	Martinsville High School Gymnasium	Curtis, Glenn M. Memorial Gymnasium
Morgan	95001531	Morgan County Courthouse	
Morgan	96000602	Morgan County Sheriff's House and Jail	
<b><u>IHSSI HISTORIC DISTRICTS</u></b>			
Gibson		Devin Addition Historic District	
Greene		Worthington Commercial Historic District	
Knox		Burnett Heights Historic District	
Knox		Vincennes Historic District	
Morgan		East Washington Street Historic District	
Morgan		Martinsville Commercial Historic District	
Morgan		Northside Historic District	
<b><u>IHSSI OUTSTANDING</u></b>			
Gibson	12017	Bridge	
Gibson	12018	Bridge	
Gibson	41018	Carnegie Library	
Gibson	10007	Farm	
Gibson	11008	Hazelton Inn	
Gibson	45035	House	
Gibson	41014	House	
Gibson	12001	House	
Gibson	12011	House	
Gibson	41019	House	
Gibson	11015	I.O.O.F. Lodge	
Gibson	41015	J.E. Toops House	
Gibson	10018	L.S. French House	
Gibson	46001	Larence Zilliak House	
Gibson	12016	Patoka High School	
Gibson	41034	Public School	
Gibson	21545	William Blair House	
Greene	12028	Folsom Methodist Episcopal Church	
Greene	12023	House	
Greene	12025	J. B. Menzer House	
Greene	12022	Jean-Hoese House	
Hendricks	50027	Asher and Matilda Hadley Kellum Farm	
Hendricks	50051	County Bridge No. 216	
Hendricks	50038	Jacob and Luzena Kellum Jessup Farm	
Hendricks	50044	Sugar Grove Meetinghouse and Cemetery	
Johnson	10020	House	

Johnson	10002	Stutton House
Knox	10034	Bethel Evangel. Church & Cem
Knox	50022	County Bridge No. 385
Knox	25013	Dr. Meyer/Dr. Stewart House
Knox	45026	Farm
Knox	25005	Fort Knox II Site
Knox	11018	Kixmiller's Store
Knox	25028	Knox Co. Poor Asylum
Knox	25012	Knox Co. Tuberculosis Hospital
Knox	25020	Montclair Farm
Knox	45086	New York Central RR Bridge
Knox	30016	Robert McCord House
Knox	29031	Sacred Heart Catholic Church
Knox	29032	Sacred Heart School
Knox	02001	Salem Evangelical German Church, Parsonage and Cemetery
Knox	45042	St. Thomas Catholic Church & Cemetery
Knox	29026	Tecumseh School
Knox	30012	Upper Indiana Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
Marion	80118	House
Marion	85405	House
Marion	85330	Isaac Sutton House
Marion	85326	Riverbrook Farms
Morgan	10016	Brown House
Morgan	60029	Burton Lane Bridge
Morgan	60020	Farm
Morgan	40043	Farm
Morgan	60001	Fox Cliff Estate
Morgan	64066	House
Morgan	64173	House
Morgan	64175	House
Morgan	64194	Martinsville High School Gym
Morgan	64026	Martinsville Sanitarium
Morgan	64184	Mitchell Mansion
Morgan	51012	Paragon I.O.O.F. No. 406/Knights of Pythias So. 431 Lodges
Morgan	64164	Sichting House
Morgan	64027	Vandalia Depot
Morgan	31002	Waverly Epsicopal Church
Morgan	00002	William Landers House
Owen	05027	County Bridge No. 14
Owen	56010	Freedom Bridge
Owen	25002	James Alverson House
Putnam	55028	Farm
Putnam	55030	Farm
Putnam	60012	Isaac Sinclair House
Putnam	55029	T. Sandy Farm
Putnam	55042	Upton J. Shaw House

#### **IHSSI, NOTABLE**

Gibson	46003	Aloys Ziliak House
Gibson	11010	Church
Gibson	12009	Commercial Block
Gibson	41008	Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Gibson	12012	Cumberland Presbyterian Church & Cemetery
Gibson	46008	Dr. Marchand House
Gibson	21546	Eagle Oil Co. Station
Gibson	45010	Farm
Gibson	41020	First National Bank of Fort Branch
Gibson	11016	Gibson Co. Bank
Gibson	21526	Gibson County Fairgrounds Pavillion
Gibson	46012	Haubstadt State Bank
Gibson	45031	House
Gibson	41026	House

Gibson	20011	House
Gibson	20006	House
Gibson	10021	House
Gibson	10014	House
Gibson	10010	House
Gibson	10006	House
Gibson	10005	House
Gibson	12003	House
Gibson	12005	House
Gibson	12014	House
Gibson	46006	Johnson Township School
Gibson	41029	LaGrange House
Gibson	46002	Martin Schaefer House
Gibson	12008	Red & White Cafe
Gibson	45033	School
Gibson	45030	The Log Inn
Gibson	45009	Tilley Farm
Gibson	41028	Union Township High School
Gibson	11018	United Methodist Church
Gibson	41022	W.C. Polk House
Gibson	46018	W.W. Sipp House
Greene	70009	County Bridge No. 233
Greene	30022	County Bridge No. 237
Greene	12029	F. E. Dyer House
Greene	30026	Farm
Greene	71008	Heim House
Greene	12005	House
Greene	36011	House
Greene	12011	House
Greene	12021	House
Greene	12027	House
Greene	12043	House
Greene	12045	House
Greene	71005	Lee & Co.
Greene	70011	Marco Cemetery
Greene	30001	Miller House
Greene	12014	School
Greene	12030	Second Christian Church
Greene	12024	Squire House
Greene	36006	Switz City Hotel
Greene	10032	William Easter Round Barn
Hendricks	50043	Addison Hadley Farm
Hendricks	50037	Asa Ballard House
Hendricks	50003	Farm
Hendricks	50028	Farm
Hendricks	50042	Farm
Hendricks	50026	Horace Reeve Farm
Hendricks	50050	House
Hendricks	50075	House
Hendricks	56004	House
Hendricks	55033	Salem Methodist Church and Cemetery
Hendricks	50023	Starbuck House
Hendricks	50032	Walnut Gardens Dance Hall
Knox	21022	Bruceville Christian Church
Knox	21027	Bruceville Methodist Episcopal Church
Knox	10036	Buescher Farm
Knox	29001	C. Reed House
Knox	21020	C.M. Hill Market
Knox	30034	C.R. Boyd House
Knox	10035	Carl Diedrich Volle Farm
Knox	46001	Decker High School
Knox	45075	Edward Plass House

Knox	29027	Egloff Milling Company
Knox	11071	Elliot House
Knox	29165	Evangelical United Brethren Church
Knox	29286	Firehouse
Knox	30014	George McClure House
Knox	29046	Gregg Park
Knox	29048	House
Knox	29049	House
Knox	29127	House
Knox	29242	House
Knox	29251	House
Knox	29259	House
Knox	29271	House
Knox	29291	House
Knox	10033	House
Knox	21006	House
Knox	21018	House
Knox	21034	House
Knox	21042	House
Knox	11016	House
Knox	11025	House
Knox	11034	House
Knox	11047	House
Knox	01020	House
Knox	30017	John Purcell House
Knox	25008	John Snapp House
Knox	29017	Kimmel Park
Knox	11029	Kixmiller House
Knox	00006	Maddock House
Knox	11023	Mesch House
Knox	11032	Methodist Chapel
Knox	25010	Paris Riddle Farm
Knox	45059	Plass Farm
Knox	11020	Ritterskamp House
Knox	30036	Samuel B. Emison House
Knox	20050	Samuel Thompson House
Knox	01006	Sandborn Christian Church
Knox	29004	Simpson Farm
Knox	45045	St. Thomas Catholic School
Knox	25033	St. Vincent dePaul Chapel
Knox	25032	St. Vincent dePaul Rectory
Knox	10037	Stoelting Farm
Knox	29279	Vincennes Public School
Knox	29108	Vincennes Township School 1 (Franklin School)
Knox	25011	Waik-Laakman House
Knox	29047	Washington School
Knox	10049	Wells Farm
Knox	29243	Willoughby House
Marion	80077	Cemetery
Marion	80048	Friends Church
Marion	80011	House
Marion	80094	House
Marion	80096	House
Marion	80106	House
Marion	85329	House
Marion	85410	House
Marion	85412	House
Marion	85413	House
Marion	85416	House
Marion	80031	Lick Branch Cemetery
Marion	80027	Methodist Cemetery
Morgan	15016	Bowen House

Morgan	35030	Farm
Morgan	00001	Henry Farm
Morgan	64046	House
Morgan	64048	House
Morgan	64052	House
Morgan	64053	House
Morgan	64087	House
Morgan	64089	House
Morgan	64091	House
Morgan	64093	House
Morgan	64094	House
Morgan	64102	House
Morgan	64128	House
Morgan	64130	House
Morgan	64154	House
Morgan	64155	House
Morgan	64156	House
Morgan	64159	House
Morgan	64170	House
Morgan	64178	House
Morgan	64183	House
Morgan	64197	House
Morgan	51023	House
Morgan	64051	Kennedy House
Morgan	64127	Martinsville Carnegie Public Library
Morgan	64157	Morgan County Home
Morgan	64113	Morgan County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Morgan	40055	Norman T. Cunningham Farm
Morgan	30009	Reuben Aldrich Sr. Farm
Morgan	50008	Sarah G. Goss Farm
Morgan	15015	Thomas Mills House
Morgan	50020	Wathan House
Owen	05026	Abner Goodwin House
Owen	50041	George Williams Farm
Owen	10020	Minnick House
Owen	55007	White Farm
Putnam	55045	Farm
Putnam	55041	House
Putnam	55026	Schoolhouse No. 7
Putnam	60007	Smyrna Church
Putnam	55031	Walnut Chapel Church

# I-69 Evansville-to-Indianapolis Study: Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement

## Alternative 3: Historic, Notable, and Outstanding Structures

(includes all connection options and bypass choices)

Sources: National Park Service (National Register), 1999-2000 Historic Indiana Book (Indiana Register)

IHSSI = Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (Historic Landmark Foundation County Surveys)

Summary Includes structures within 6780 feet of the alignment proposed centerlines (1.25 miles).

COUNTY	REF #	NAME	OTHER NAME
<b><u>NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORIC DISTRICT</u></b>			
Monroe		Bloomington West Side Historic District	
Monroe		Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District	
Morgan		East Washington Street Historic District	
Morgan		Martinsville Commercial Historic District	
Morgan		Martinsville Northside Historic District	
<b><u>NATIONAL REGISTER</u></b>			
Daviess	97000597	Jefferson Elementary School	
Greene	93000467	Scotland Hotel	
Hendricks	94001111	Kellum-Jessup-Chandler Farm	
Monroe	82000023	Abel, Elias, House	
Monroe	79000010	Cochran-Helton-Lindley House	Helton-Lindley House; James Cochran House
Monroe	95001108	Second Baptist Church	
Monroe	73000012	Stout, Daniel, House	Old Stone House; Brown, Hubert, House
Morgan	96001540	Blackstone House and Martinsville Telephone Company Buildi	
Morgan	97000302	Burton Land Bridge	
Morgan	99000299	Hastings Schoolhouse	
Morgan	95001532	Hite-Finney House	
Morgan	81000004	Martinsville High School Gymnasium	Curtis, Glenn M. Memorial Gymnasium
Morgan	95001531	Morgan County Courthouse	
Morgan	96000602	Morgan County Sheriff's House and Jail	
<b><u>INDIANA REGISTER</u></b>			
Monroe		Borland House & Furst Quarry, 1839	
<b><u>IHSSI HISTORIC DISTRICTS</u></b>			
Daviess		Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Washington Repair Sh	
Monroe		Clear Creek Historic District	
Monroe		Ellettsville Historic District	
Monroe		Stanford Historic District	
Monroe		Victor Oolitic Stone Company Historic District	
Morgan		East Washington Street Historic District	
Morgan		Martinsville Commercial Historic District	
Morgan		Northside Historic District	
<b><u>IHSSI, OUTSTANDING</u></b>			
Daviess	30025	Bridge	
Daviess	30026	Bridge	
Daviess	06003	Elnora Methodist Episcopal Church	
Daviess	30009	Franklin Smead House	
Daviess	34004	House	
Daviess	34003	James Tranter House	
Daviess	15007	McCall Farm	
Daviess	05013	Round Barn	
Daviess	35005	Thomas Singleton Round Barn	
Daviess	10012	Wabash and Erie Canal Site	
Daviess	30038	Wabash and Erie Canal Site	
Daviess	05014	Wabash-Erie Canal Site	
Greene	56001	Blackmore Store	
Greene	50021	County Bridge #48	
Greene	50012	House	
Greene	56002	Scotland Hotel	
Hendricks	50027	Asher and Matilda Hadley Kellum Farm	



Hendricks	50051	County Bridge No. 216
Hendricks	50038	Jacob and Luzena Kellum Jessup Farm
Hendricks	50044	Sugar Grove Meetinghouse and Cemetery
Johnson	10020	House
Johnson	10002	Stutton House
Marion	80118	House
Marion	85405	House
Marion	85330	Isaac Sutton House
Marion	85326	Riverbrook Farms
Monroe	35019	Borland House
Monroe	35020	Borland House
Monroe	25035	Daniel Stout House
Monroe	50036	George Percy Ketcham House
Monroe	05002	House
Monroe	05019	House
Monroe	35057	House
Monroe	15051	Howard House
Monroe	35044	Jameson House
Monroe	45005	Koontz House
Monroe	25011	Maple Grove Church and Cemetery
Monroe	40051	May House
Monroe	05013	McNeely House
Monroe	15059	Oard House
Monroe	25016	Owens Farm
Monroe	40009	Reed House
Monroe	15001	Ridge Farm
Monroe	15028	Samuel Harblson Farm
Monroe	10003	Stark House
Monroe	35055	Stipp-Bender House
Monroe	15024	Woodall-Dillman Farm
Morgan	10016	Brown House
Morgan	60029	Burton Lane Bridge
Morgan	60020	Farm
Morgan	60001	Fox Cliff Estate
Morgan	64066	House
Morgan	64173	House
Morgan	64175	House
Morgan	64194	Martinsville High School Gym
Morgan	64026	Martinsville Sanitarium
Morgan	64184	Mitchell Mansion
Morgan	51012	Paragon I.O.O.F. No. 406/Knights of Pythias So. 431 Lodges
Morgan	64164	Sichting House
Morgan	64027	Vandalia Depot
Morgan	31002	Waverly Episcopal Church
Morgan	00002	William Landers House
Warrick	00012	Kruse House
Warrick	01005	William Kroeger

#### **IHSSI, NOTABLE**

Daviess	30008	Aikman House
Daviess	15012	Bridge No. 130
Daviess	30017	Bridge No. 219
Daviess	30006	Bridge No. 223
Daviess	30001	Bridge No. 83
Daviess	15006	Cemetery
Daviess	15005	Commercial Building
Daviess	06007	Commercial Building
Daviess	30013	Daviess Co. Poor Asylum
Daviess	00009	District 3 School
Daviess	06001	Elnora Cemetery
Daviess	05011	Farm
Daviess	30030	House
Daviess	06015	House
Daviess	06017	House

Daviess	11004	House
Daviess	34069	Industrial Building
Daviess	15003	Iron Bridge
Daviess	11001	J.F. Killion House
Daviess	30029	Jefferson School
Daviess	11006	Methodist Episcopal Church
Daviess	15002	Miller House
Daviess	34070	Thomas Wilson House
Daviess	05001	Weaver House
Gibson	30005	Harper House
Gibson	35027	House
Gibson	35026	House
Gibson	45040	Nobles Chapel
Gibson	35006	Sam Watt Farm
Gibson	45001	William Korte Farm
Greene	45054	Brandon/Flory House
Greene	45051	Burch Barn
Greene	56004	Commercial Building
Greene	00066	Edwards Farm
Greene	00034	Hendricksville Post Office & General Store
Greene	45055	House
Greene	50018	House
Greene	55003	House
Greene	45037	House
Greene	45036	House
Greene	50024	House
Greene	45001	Joseph Thompson House
Greene	45052	Lewis/McDonald Cemetery
Greene	45053	Mormon Church Memorial Stone
Greene	56003	Odd Fellows Hall/ W. D. Whitaker Store
Greene	56007	Scotland Barber Shop
Hendricks	50043	Addison Hadley Farm
Hendricks	50037	Asa Ballard House
Hendricks	50003	Farm
Hendricks	50028	Farm
Hendricks	50042	Farm
Hendricks	50026	Horace Reeve Farm
Hendricks	50050	House
Hendricks	50075	House
Hendricks	56004	House
Hendricks	55033	Salem Methodist Church and Cemetery
Hendricks	50023	Starbuck House
Hendricks	50032	Walnut Gardens Dance Hall
Marion	80077	Cemetery
Marion	80048	Friends Church
Marion	80011	House
Marion	80094	House
Marion	80096	House
Marion	80106	House
Marion	85329	House
Marion	85410	House
Marion	85412	House
Marion	85413	House
Marion	85416	House
Marion	80031	Lick Branch Cemetery
Marion	80027	Methodist Cemetery
Monroe	15038	Barn
Monroe	35047	Bowman-Shigley House
Monroe	10050	Bridge No. 16
Monroe	10051	Bridge No. 17
Monroe	25036	Bridge No. 18
Monroe	35064	Bridge No. 83
Monroe	45011	Burch House
Monroe	25013	Dalten-Clipp House

Monroe	10027	Fairview School
Monroe	05009	Farm
Monroe	25012	Farm
Monroe	25017	Farm
Monroe	35051	Farm
Monroe	40071	Farm
Monroe	45001	Farm
Monroe	05011	House
Monroe	05025	House
Monroe	05026	House
Monroe	10053	House
Monroe	10069	House
Monroe	25004	House
Monroe	25006	House
Monroe	25007	House
Monroe	25058	House
Monroe	15002	House
Monroe	35006	House
Monroe	35007	House
Monroe	40013	House
Monroe	40020	House
Monroe	15054	House
Monroe	35046	House
Monroe	35049	House
Monroe	35056	House
Monroe	35065	House
Monroe	40053	House
Monroe	25041	House
Monroe	35061	Indian Hill Stone Company
Monroe	35066	Jameson House
Monroe	40070	Koontz Cemetery
Monroe	35045	May House
Monroe	05003	Mt. Pleasant Church and Cemetery
Monroe	25018	Owens-Hill Farm
Monroe	25010	Peden House
Monroe	15050	Reed Farm
Monroe	40065	Sparks Farm
Monroe	25015	Stone Wall
Monroe	25019	Stone Wall
Monroe	35050	Stone Wall
Monroe	35060	Stone Wall
Morgan	35030	Farm
Morgan	00001	Henry Farm
Morgan	64046	House
Morgan	64048	House
Morgan	64052	House
Morgan	64053	House
Morgan	64087	House
Morgan	64089	House
Morgan	64091	House
Morgan	64093	House
Morgan	64094	House
Morgan	64102	House
Morgan	64128	House
Morgan	64130	House
Morgan	64154	House
Morgan	64155	House
Morgan	64156	House
Morgan	64159	House
Morgan	64170	House
Morgan	64178	House
Morgan	64183	House
Morgan	64197	House
Morgan	51023	House

Morgan	64051	Kennedy House
Morgan	64127	Martinsville Carnegie Public Library
Morgan	64157	Morgan County Home
Morgan	64113	Morgan County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Morgan	30009	Reuben Aldrich Sr. Farm
Morgan	50008	Sarah G. Goss Farm
Morgan	50020	Wathan House
Warrick	00007	Garbers House
Warrick	00011	Stratman House
Warrick	00004	Wheaton House

# I-69 Evansville-to-Indianapolis Study: Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement

## Alternative 4: Historic, Notable, and Outstanding Structures

(Includes all connection options and bypass choices)

Sources: National Park Service (National Register), 1999-2000 Historic Indiana Book (Indiana Register)

IHSSI = Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (Historic Landmark Foundation County Surveys)

Summary includes structures within 6780 feet of the alignment proposed centerlines (1.25 miles).

COUNTY	REF #	NAME	OTHER NAME
<b>NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORIC DISTRICT</b>			
Morgan	97000306	East Washington Street Historic District	
Morgan	98000300	Martinsville Commercial Historic District	
Morgan	96001541	Martinsville Northside Historic District	
<b>NATIONAL REGISTER</b>			
Daviess	97000597	Jefferson Elementary School	
Hendricks	94001111	Kellum—Jessup—Chandler Farm	
Morgan	96001540	Blackstone House and Martinsville Telephone Company Buildi	
Morgan	97000302	Burton Land Bridge	
Morgan	95001532	Hite—Finney House	
Morgan	81000004	Martinsville High School Gymnasium	Curtis, Glenn M. Memorial Gymnasium
Morgan	95001531	Morgan County Courthouse	
Morgan	96000602	Morgan County Sheriff's House and Jail	
<b>IHSSI HISTORIC DISTRICTS</b>			
Daviess		Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Washington Repair Sh	
Greene		Worthington Commercial Historic District	
Morgan		East Washington Street Historic District	
Morgan		Martinsville Commercial Historic District	
Morgan		Northside Historic District	
<b>IHSSI, OUTSTANDING</b>			
Daviess	30025	Bridge	
Daviess	30026	Bridge	
Daviess	06003	Elnora Methodist Episcopal Church	
Daviess	30009	Franklin Smead House	
Daviess	34004	House	
Daviess	34003	James Tranter House	
Daviess	15007	McCall Farm	
Daviess	05013	Round Barn	
Daviess	35005	Thomas Singleton Round Barn	
Daviess	10012	Wabash and Erie Canal Site	
Daviess	30038	Wabash and Erie Canal Site	
Daviess	05014	Wabash-Erie Canal Site	
Greene	66026	F. & A.M. Lodge #634	
Greene	12028	Folsom Methodist Episcopal Church	
Greene	12023	House	
Greene	66025	I.O.O.F. Lodge	
Greene	12025	J. B. Menzer House	
Greene	12022	Jean-Hoese House	
Greene	65031	Southern Indiana Railroad White River Bridge	
Hendricks	50027	Asher and Matilda Hadley Kellum Farm	
Hendricks	50051	County Bridge No. 216	
Hendricks	50038	Jacob and Luzena Kellum Jessup Farm	
Hendricks	50044	Sugar Grove Meetinghouse and Cemetery	
Johnson	10020	House	
Johnson	10002	Stutton House	
Marion	80118	House	
Marion	85405	House	
Marion	85330	Isaac Sutton House	

Marion	85326	Riverbrook Farms
Morgan	10016	Brown House
Morgan	60029	Burton Lane Bridge
Morgan	60020	Farm
Morgan	40043	Farm
Morgan	60001	Fox Cliff Estate
Morgan	64066	House
Morgan	64173	House
Morgan	64175	House
Morgan	64194	Martinsville High School Gym
Morgan	64026	Martinsville Sanitarium
Morgan	64184	Mitchell Mansion
Morgan	51012	Paragon I.O.O.F. No. 406/Knights of Pythias So. 431 Lodges
Morgan	64164	Sichting House
Morgan	64027	Vandalia Depot
Morgan	31002	Waverly Episcopal Church
Morgan	00002	William Landers House
Owen	05027	County Bridge No. 14
Owen	56010	Freedom Bridge
Owen	25002	James Alverson House
Putnam	55028	Farm
Putnam	55030	Farm
Putnam	60012	Isaac Sinclair House
Putnam	55029	T. Sandy Farm
Putnam	55042	Upton J. Shaw House
Warrick	00012	Kruse House
Warrick	01005	William Kroeger

#### IHSSI, NOTABLE

Daviess	30008	Aikman House
Daviess	15012	Bridge No. 130
Daviess	30017	Bridge No. 219
Daviess	30006	Bridge No. 223
Daviess	30001	Bridge No. 83
Daviess	15006	Cemetery
Daviess	15005	Commercial Building
Daviess	06007	Commercial Building
Daviess	30013	Daviess Co. Poor Asylum
Daviess	06001	Elnora Cemetery
Daviess	05011	Farm
Daviess	30030	House
Daviess	06015	House
Daviess	06017	House
Daviess	11004	House
Daviess	34069	Industrial Building
Daviess	15003	Iron Bridge
Daviess	11001	J.F. Killion House
Daviess	30029	Jefferson School
Daviess	11006	Methodist Episcopal Church
Daviess	15002	Miller House
Daviess	34070	Thomas Wilson House
Gibson	30005	Harper House
Gibson	35027	House
Gibson	35026	House
Gibson	45040	Nobles Chapel
Gibson	35006	Sam Watt Farm
Gibson	45001	William Korte Farm
Greene	30022	County Bridge No. 237
Greene	65011	County Bridge No. 239
Greene	12029	F. E. Dyer House
Greene	30026	Farm

Greene	12005	House
Greene	36011	House
Greene	12011	House
Greene	12021	House
Greene	12027	House
Greene	12043	House
Greene	12045	House
Greene	30001	Miller House
Greene	66027	Samuel Simmons House
Greene	12014	School
Greene	12030	Second Christian Church
Greene	12024	Squire House
Greene	66023	State Bank
Greene	36006	Switz City Hotel
Greene	10032	William Easter Round Barn
Hendricks	50043	Addison Hadley Farm
Hendricks	50037	Asa Ballard House
Hendricks	50003	Farm
Hendricks	50028	Farm
Hendricks	50042	Farm
Hendricks	50026	Horace Reeve Farm
Hendricks	50050	House
Hendricks	50075	House
Hendricks	56004	House
Hendricks	55033	Salem Methodist Church and Cemetery
Hendricks	50023	Starbuck House
Hendricks	50032	Walnut Gardens Dance Hall
Marion	80077	Cemetery
Marion	80048	Friends Church
Marion	80011	House
Marion	80094	House
Marion	80096	House
Marion	80106	House
Marion	85329	House
Marion	85410	House
Marion	85412	House
Marion	85413	House
Marion	85416	House
Marion	80031	Lick Branch Cemetery
Marion	80027	Methodist Cemetery
Morgan	15016	Bowen House
Morgan	35030	Farm
Morgan	00001	Henry Farm
Morgan	64046	House
Morgan	64048	House
Morgan	64052	House
Morgan	64053	House
Morgan	64087	House
Morgan	64089	House
Morgan	64091	House
Morgan	64093	House
Morgan	64094	House
Morgan	64102	House
Morgan	64128	House
Morgan	64130	House
Morgan	64154	House
Morgan	64155	House
Morgan	64156	House
Morgan	64159	House
Morgan	64170	House
Morgan	64178	House

Morgan	64183	House
Morgan	64197	House
Morgan	51023	House
Morgan	64051	Kennedy House
Morgan	64127	Martinsville Carnegie Public Library
Morgan	64157	Morgan County Home
Morgan	64113	Morgan County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Morgan	40055	Norman T. Cunningham Farm
Morgan	30009	Reuben Aldrich Sr. Farm
Morgan	50008	Sarah G. Goss Farm
Morgan	15015	Thomas Mills House
Morgan	50020	Wathan House
Owen	05026	Abner Goodwin House
Owen	50041	George Williams Farm
Owen	10020	Minnick House
Owen	55007	White Farm
Putnam	55045	Farm
Putnam	55041	House
Putnam	55026	Schoolhouse No. 7
Putnam	60007	Smyrna Church
Putnam	55031	Walnut Chapel Church
Warrick	00007	Garbers House
Warrick	00011	Stratman House
Warrick	00004	Wheaton House



# I-69 Evansville-to-Indianapolis Study: Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement

## Alternative 5: Historic, Notable, and Outstanding Structures

(Includes all connection options and bypass choices)

Sources: National Park Service (National Register), 1999-2000 Historic Indiana Book (Indiana Register)

IHSSI = Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (Historic Landmark Foundation County Surveys)

Summary includes structures within 6780 feet of the alignment proposed centerlines (1.25 miles).

COUNTY	REF #	NAME	OTHER NAME
<b><u>NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORIC DISTRICT</u></b>			
Monroe		Bloomington West Side Historic District	
Monroe		Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District	
Morgan		East Washington Street Historic District	
Morgan		Martinsville Commercial Historic District	
Morgan		Martinsville Northside Historic District	
<b><u>NATIONAL REGISTER</u></b>			
Daviess	97000597	Jefferson Elementary School	
Hendricks	94001111	Kellum-Jessup-Chandler Farm	
Monroe	82000023	Abel, Elias, House	
Monroe	79000010	Cochran-Helton-Lindley House	Helton-Lindley House; James Cochran House
Monroe	86001268	Mitchell, Joseph, House	Mitchell-Christ House
Monroe	95001108	Second Baptist Church	
Monroe	73000012	Stout, Daniel, House	Old Stone House; Brown, Hubert, House
Morgan	96001540	Blackstone House and Martinsville Telephone Company Buildi	
Morgan	89000236	Bradford Estate	Bradford Woods
Morgan	97000302	Burton Land Bridge	
Morgan	99000299	Hastings Schoolhouse	
Morgan	95001532	Hite-Finney House	
Morgan	81000004	Martinsville High School Gymnasium	Curtis, Glenn M. Memorial Gymnasium
Morgan	91000268	Martinsville Vandalia Depot	Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Depot
Morgan	95001531	Morgan County Courthouse	
Morgan	96000602	Morgan County Sheriff's House and Jail	
<b><u>INDIANA REGISTER</u></b>			
Martin		Lewis Brooks Home, 1832	
Monroe		Borland House & Furst Quarry, 1839	
<b><u>IHSSI HISTORIC DISTRICTS</u></b>			
Lawrence		Bedford-Hillcrest Circle Historic District	
Monroe		Clear Creek Historic District	
Monroe		Harrodsburg Historic District	
Monroe		Sanders Historic District	
Morgan		East Washington Street Historic District	
Morgan		Martinsville Commercial Historic District	
Morgan		Northside Historic District	
<b><u>IHSSI, OUTSTANDING</u></b>			
Daviess	25011	Brookhaven-Frank Cunningham House	
Daviess	26002	Harris and Bell Mill	
Daviess	26007	St. Peter's Church	
Daviess	35005	Thomas Singleton Round Barn	
Hendricks	50027	Asher and Matilda Hadley Kellum Farm	
Hendricks	50051	County Bridge No. 216	
Hendricks	50038	Jacob and Luzena Kellum Jessup Farm	
Hendricks	50044	Sugar Grove Meetinghouse and Cemetery	
Johnson	10020	House	
Johnson	10002	Stutton House	

Lawrence	15023	County Bridge
Lawrence	06005	Hamer Brothers Inn/Avoca State Fish Hatchery
Lawrence	27247	Joseph Glover House
Lawrence	21017	Oolitic High School
Marion	80118	House
Marion	85405	House
Marion	85330	Isaac Sutton House
Marion	85326	Riverbrook Farms
Monroe	35019	Borland House
Monroe	35020	Borland House
Monroe	50034	Chambers-Deckard House
Monroe	25035	Daniel Stout House
Monroe	05002	House
Monroe	05019	House
Monroe	35057	House
Monroe	50020	House
Monroe	50024	House
Monroe	50026	House
Monroe	35044	Jameson House
Monroe	40051	May House
Monroe	50035	Mitchell House
Monroe	25016	Owens Farm
Monroe	35055	Stipp-Bender House
Morgan	25028	Bradford Estate
Morgan	10016	Brown House
Morgan	60029	Burton Lane Bridge
Morgan	40030	County Bridge No. 146
Morgan	60020	Farm
Morgan	60001	Fox Cliff Estate
Morgan	64066	House
Morgan	64173	House
Morgan	64175	House
Morgan	64194	Martinsville High School Gym
Morgan	64026	Martinsville Sanitarium
Morgan	64184	Mitchell Mansion
Morgan	64164	Sighting House
Morgan	64027	Vandalia Depot
Morgan	31002	Waverly Episcopal Church
Morgan	10032	William Bray Farm
Morgan	00002	William Landers House
Warrick	00012	Kruse House
Warrick	01005	William Kroeger

#### IHSSI, NOTABLE

Daviess	30030	House
Daviess	25010	House
Daviess	26004	I.O.O.F. Building
Daviess	34069	Industrial Building
Daviess	30029	Jefferson School
Daviess	25009	St. Peter's Catholic Cemetery
Daviess	26006	St. Peter's Rectory
Gibson	30005	Harper House
Gibson	35027	House
Gibson	35026	House
Gibson	45040	Nobles Chapel
Gibson	35006	Sam Watt Farm
Gibson	45001	William Korte Farm
Hendricks	50043	Addison Hadley Farm
Hendricks	50037	Asa Ballard House

Hendricks	50003	Farm
Hendricks	50028	Farm
Hendricks	50042	Farm
Hendricks	50026	Horace Reeve Farm
Hendricks	50050	House
Hendricks	50075	House
Hendricks	50023	Starbuck House
Hendricks	50032	Walnut Gardens Dance Hall
Lawrence	45026	Bryantsville Church of Christ and Cemetery
Lawrence	21024	Curtis Mitchell Building
Lawrence	21021	Dr. Claude Dollens House
Lawrence	27245	Hillcrest Country Clubhouse
Lawrence	47008	House
Lawrence	27243	Illinois Street Water Plant
Lawrence	27067	Ingalls Stone Company
Lawrence	21001	Perry, Buskirk and Matthews Quarries
Lawrence	27169	Thorton Park
Lawrence	27234	Wilson Park
Marion	80077	Cemetery
Marion	80048	Friends Church
Marion	80011	House
Marion	80094	House
Marion	80096	House
Marion	80106	House
Marion	85329	House
Marion	85410	House
Marion	85412	House
Marion	85413	House
Marion	85416	House
Marion	80031	Lick Branch Cemetery
Marion	80027	Methodist Cemetery
Monroe	35047	Bowman-Shigley House
Monroe	25036	Bridge No. 18
Monroe	35064	Bridge No. 83
Monroe	25013	Dalten-Clipp House
Monroe	25017	Farm
Monroe	35051	Farm
Monroe	50022	Farm
Monroe	05025	House
Monroe	05026	House
Monroe	25004	House
Monroe	25006	House
Monroe	25007	House
Monroe	25058	House
Monroe	35006	House
Monroe	35007	House
Monroe	40013	House
Monroe	40020	House
Monroe	35046	House
Monroe	35049	House
Monroe	35056	House
Monroe	35065	House
Monroe	35069	House
Monroe	37002	House
Monroe	37012	House
Monroe	52012	House
Monroe	40053	House
Monroe	25041	House
Monroe	35066	Jameson House

Monroe	35045	May House
Monroe	25018	Owens-Hill Farm
Monroe	25015	Stone Wall
Monroe	25019	Stone Wall
Monroe	35050	Stone Wall
Monroe	35060	Stone Wall
Morgan	40034	Barn
Morgan	10040	Farm
Morgan	35030	Farm
Morgan	00001	Henry Farm
Morgan	11009	House
Morgan	64046	House
Morgan	64048	House
Morgan	64052	House
Morgan	64053	House
Morgan	64087	House
Morgan	64089	House
Morgan	64091	House
Morgan	64093	House
Morgan	64094	House
Morgan	64102	House
Morgan	64128	House
Morgan	64130	House
Morgan	64154	House
Morgan	64155	House
Morgan	64156	House
Morgan	64159	House
Morgan	64170	House
Morgan	64178	House
Morgan	64183	House
Morgan	64197	House
Morgan	64051	Kennedy House
Morgan	64127	Martinsville Carnegie Public Library
Morgan	64157	Morgan County Home
Morgan	64113	Morgan County Sheriff's Residence and Jail
Morgan	64002	New Highland Mineral Springs Sanitarium
Morgan	40055	Norman T. Cunningham Farm
Morgan	40026	Railroad Bridge
Morgan	40029	Railroad Bridge
Morgan	30009	Reuben Aldrich Sr. Farm
Morgan	10028	West Union Friends Meeting House & Cemetery
Warrick	00007	Garbers House
Warrick	00011	Stratman House
Warrick	00004	Wheaton House







U.S. Department  
of Transportation

**Federal Highway  
Administration**

Indiana Division

575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

August 30, 2001

Dear Interested Party:

The Federal Highway Administration, in cooperation with the Indiana Department of Transportation, is preparing a Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement that will study the full range of alternatives for the proposed I-69 from Indianapolis and Evansville.

One of the issues that this Environmental Impact Statement will address is the potential effects upon historic properties. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties.

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.2 (c), you are hereby requested to be a consulting party to participate in efforts to identify historic properties potentially affected by the I-69 Indianapolis to Evansville project; assess its effects; and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties. Please return the enclosed postcard and check if you "do" or "do not" agree to be a consulting party. If the postcard is not returned indicating your desire to be a consulting party, you will not be included on the list of consulting parties for this project.

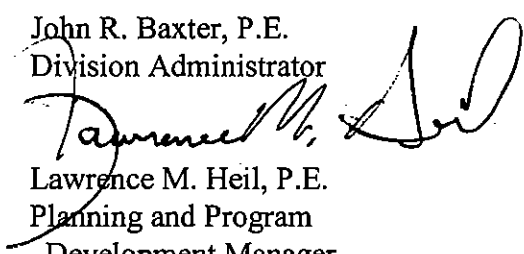
The Federal Highway Administration will be available at the upcoming public meeting to answer questions regarding the Section 106 consultation process and its application to this project. Basic information on the Section 106 consultation process is available on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation web site at <http://www.achp.gov/usersguide.html>. The booklet "*Protecting Historic Properties – A Citizen's Guide to Section 106 Review*" published by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be available at the meeting.

Consulting parties are hereby invited to the upcoming public meetings to provide comments on the current effort to screen 14 conceptual alternatives down to the 3-5 alternatives that will be carried into the Tier 1 DEIS for detailed analysis. We will also be seeking comment on the proposed process for integrating 106 consultation into the Tier 1 project development process. The next I-69 Update newsletter will have the dates and times of these meetings. All consulting parties will receive this newsletter. In addition, the I-69 project web site ([www.I69indyevn.org](http://www.I69indyevn.org)) will provide additional information on the Section 106 process.

We thank you for considering this opportunity to be a consulting party on the Section 106 historic preservation process for the I-69 Indianapolis to Evansville project.

Sincerely,

John R. Baxter, P.E.  
Division Administrator

By:  Lawrence M. Heil, P.E.  
Planning and Program  
Development Manager

Enclosure

cc:

Janice Osadczuk, INDOT Rm. N848

Project File

LMHeil:mlh

EF:PI-69CONSULT.LMH



## Consulting Parties 7

I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis

You are hereby invited to be a consulting party to participate in consultation to identify historic properties, assess effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties. Please complete and return this post card and check if you "do" or "do not" agree to be a consulting party. Thank you.

- ☐ We "do" wish to be a consulting party  
☐ We "do not" wish to be a consulting party

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

### **BERNARDIN • LOCHMUELLER & ASSOCIATES, INC.**

ATTN: ENVIRONMENTAL DEPT.

6200 Vogel Road

Evansville, IN 47715-4006



## **Mailing List of Consulting Parties**



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MAILING LIST**

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Town of Grandview  
316 Main Street  
PO Box 638  
Grandview, Indiana 47615-0638

Mr. Stewart Sebree  
Historical Landmarks Foundation of IN  
PO Box 20215  
Evansville, Indiana 47708

Mr. Paul Slaven  
Town of Newberry  
PO Box 7  
Newberry, Indiana 47449

Mr. Rob Schilts  
Franklin Heritage, Inc.  
550 E. Jefferson, Suite 201  
Franklin, Indiana 46131

Mr. Alan Snyder  
Vincennes-Knox Co. Preservation Assoc.  
310 Church Street  
Vincennes, Indiana 47591

Mr. Michael Steward  
Worthington Historical Society  
12 North Washington  
Worthington, Indiana 47471

Ms. Joanne Stuttgen  
Traditional Arts Indiana  
504 N. Fess Avenue  
Bloomington, Indiana 47404

Mr. Harry Thompson  
Newburgh Historic Preservation  
20 W. Jennings, Apt. 14C  
Newburgh, Indiana 47630

Ms. Bonnie Tinsley  
Owen County Preservations, Inc.  
379 West Hillside Avenue  
Spencer, Indiana 47460

Mr. David Tisdale  
Town of Winslow  
306 E. Lafayette  
PO Box 8  
Winslow, Indiana 47598

Ms. Sandra Tokarski  
C.A.R.R.  
PO Box 54  
Stanford, Indiana 47463

The Honorable Nannette Tunget  
City of Southport  
6901 Derbyshire Road  
Southport, Indiana 46227-5133

Dr. David Vanderstel  
Marion County Historian  
4415 Broadway  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205

Mr. Norman Voyles  
Morgan County Commissioner  
1620 Cramertown Loop  
Martinsville, Indiana 46151

Ms. Patti Warner  
Pike County Historical Society  
PO Box 265  
Petersburg, Indiana 47567

Ms. Edith Welliver  
Main Street Greencastle, Inc.  
2 South Jackson Street  
Greencastle, Indiana 46135

Ms. Nancy Woodard  
Growth in Fairbanks Township  
PO Box 1  
Fairbanks, Indiana 47849

Mr. Steve Wyatt  
Bloomington Restorations, Inc.  
PO Box 1522  
Bloomington, Indiana 47402

Mr. John Carr  
Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources  
Division of Historical Preservation  
402 West Washington Street, W274  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Mr. Rick Jones, State Archeologist  
Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
402 W. Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204  
Ms. Jena Roy

Historic Landmark Association  
1028 North Delaware Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202

Mr. Andy Knott  
Hoosier Environmental Council  
1915 West 18<sup>th</sup>  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202

Ms. Patsy Powell  
8000 West Sand College  
Gosport, Indiana 47433

Ms. Edith Sarra  
1816 Concord Road  
Gosport, Indiana 47433

Ms. Suzanne Stanis  
340 West Michigan Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202

Ms. Cynthia Brubaker  
Historic Landmark Association  
1028 North Delaware Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202

Ms. Shannon Hill  
Historic Landmark Association  
340 West Michigan Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202

Ms. Karie Brudis  
Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources  
Division of Historical Preservation  
402 West Washington Street, W274  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Ms. Mary Ogle  
Monroe Co Historic Preservation Board  
Courthouse - Room 306  
Bloomington, Indiana 47404

Mr. Alan K. Foughty-Killion  
1804 Woodlawn Drive  
Washington, Indiana 47501

Mr. Jim Williams  
1004 Biddingen Lane  
Washington, Indiana 47501





## **Minutes of Consulting Party Meetings**



**Consulting Party Meeting  
I-69 Tier 1 Evansville to Indianapolis Study  
August 19, 2003, 7:00 pm  
Holiday Inn Meeting Room, Washington, Indiana**

**Attendees:**

Dan Emmons, Town of Elnora  
Shannon Hill, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana  
Andy Knott, Hoosier Environmental Council  
Sandra Tokarski, Citizens for Appropriate Rural Roads  
Harold Allison, Veale Creek Church  
Jim Williams, Veal Creek Church  
Jane Gillooly  
Dave Clarke  
Shannon Dalton  
Alan K. Foughty-Killion  
Robert Dirks, Federal Highway Administration  
Lyle Sadler, Indiana Department of Transportation  
Janice Osadczuk, Indiana Department of Transportation  
John L. Carr, DNR-DHPA (staff of IN-SHPO)  
Rick Jones, DNR-DHPA (staff of IN-SHPO)  
William Malley, Akin Gump  
David Isley, Bernardin Lochmueller & Associates  
Jeff Plunkett, Landmark Archaeological & Environmental  
Tom Beard, Landmark Archaeological & Environmental  
Tom Weintraut, Weintraut & Associates  
Linda Weintraut, Weintraut & Associates

Robert Dirks of Federal Highway Administration welcomed everyone and introduced the purpose for the meeting: Section 106 Historic and Archaeology-consulting party comment on the Tier 1 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) mailed on July 30, 2003.

William Malley gave an overview of the tiering process and Section 106 consultation for those who were attending their first consulting party meeting. Comments and questions focused on the frequency of tiering in Section 106 in the past and why tiering was used. Malley responded that the National Historic Preservation Act allows for tiering or phasing for large projects and corridors and that in the past couple of years, it has been used more frequently on large projects such as this one. One consulting party asked for the qualifications for listing a property in the National Register to which Weintraut said that a property must meet at least one of the four National Register criteria and possess integrity to be listed.

Weintraut then went through the specific provisions of the MOA that had been sent to each consulting party. (See attachment.)

Question and answer session:

Question: What about the effects of the undertaking upon the Amish community.

Response: Weintraut replied that while there is a large Amish/Mennonite community in Daviess County, Tier 1 research and field survey has revealed the Section 106 issue is likely: is there a smaller Old Order Amish Historic District? In Daviess County, there are several sects of Amish that are commingled; some people use tractors and farm huge fields and others use horses to pull their equipment and farm smaller fields. There are few historic properties with integrity. However, an area east of the corridor has smaller field patterns and some historic buildings and structures that may need to be assessed in Tier 2 to ascertain if there is a district present and if there is a district, its boundaries.

Question: Is there enough detail in Tier 1 to make a decision as to an alternative?

Response: Malley said there is an appropriate level of detail to compare alternatives and that as the MOA indicated there is some flexibility in the Tier 2 corridors if an unanticipated resource is discovered.

Question: Is the Advisory Council participating? Response: Dirks said that the Advisory Council had been afforded the opportunity to participate with the submission of the 800.11(e) documentation but they had not replied, which is a negative response.

Question: Will there be cost estimates for the provisions in the MOA? Response: Dirks replied that cost estimates will be part of the total mitigation package in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Question: Has there been documentation as to why 3C was selected as the preferred alternative? Response: The INDOT recommendation is on the project website.

Question: Regarding item II, B, 3 on page 5 of the MOA, why can property ownership only be transferred to another governmental agency? Response: That is a legal restriction on INDOT that not all state agencies have.

Question: Regarding item II, D, 2 of the MOA on page 6, can a stronger commitment be made to inventorying or re-inventorying historic properties and publishing interim reports for each county. Response: That language can be changed to a stronger statement. For those who were unfamiliar with the interim reports, Weintraut explained the process and the rating system and how those reports allow SHPO to make planning decisions and preservationists to assess the significance of properties within a wider context.

Comment: The language in the MOA is vague in regards to the section on commitments. Response: Malley replied that the conceptual nature of the Tier 1 process needs to allow for flexibility in Tier 2 MOAs. Dirks said, however, requests for more specificity dealing with certain provisions would be considered.

Question: Where is the list of Section 106 potentially eligible properties?

Response: It was published as part of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. It was also part of the 800.11(e) documentation sent to each consulting party in February.

Question: Who is a signatory to the MOA? Response: By law, FHWA and SHPO are signatories; for this project INDOT is an invited signatory. Sometimes consulting parties are signatories if they have a specific responsibility in the MOA. Consulting parties may sign as concurring parties.

Question: Are consulting party meetings public? Are they advertised in the newspaper? Response: FHWA invites consulting parties to meetings; they are not meetings that are advertised in the newspaper. At public interest meetings held earlier in

the process, there have been opportunities for agencies and associations to sign up to become consulting parties. Dirks asked people who wished to be consulting parties to leave their name and address.

Comment: The National Register does not take into account properties that have history but the properties associated with that history, lack integrity. Response: Section 106 focuses on tangible properties that are listed or may be considered eligible (meet one of four criteria and possess integrity.)

Comment: Why aren't cemeteries (in this case, cemeteries with the graves of Civil War or Revolutionary War soldiers in them) generally considered eligible for listing in the National Register? Response: According to the National Historic Preservation Act, cemeteries are normally exempt unless they are significant in the areas of art or landscape architecture. That is not universally true, however, because sometimes if a particularly important person is buried in a cemetery and no other property associated with that person is extant, then the cemetery may be eligible.

Before the meeting was adjourned, Robert Dirks asked them comments on the MOA be sent to Weintraut by September 2, 2003.



## **Consulting Party Meeting**

### **I-69 Tier 1 Evansville to Indianapolis Study**

**March 27<sup>th</sup>, 2003, 10:00 am**

**Indianapolis, Indiana Government Center South, Training Room 8**

#### **Attendees:**

John Moore, Environmental Law and Policy  
Sandra Tokarski, Citizens for Appropriate Rural Roads  
Robert Dirks, Federal Highway Administration  
Tony DeSimone, Federal Highway Administration  
Lyle Sadler, Indiana Department of Transportation  
Janice Osadczuk, Indiana Department of Transportation  
John L. Carr, DNR-DHPA (staff of IN-SHPO)  
Karie Brudis, DNR-DHPA (staff of IN-SHPO)  
Shana Kelso, DNR, DHPA (staff of IN-SHPO)  
William Malley, Akin Gump  
Mike Grovak, Bernardin Lochmueller & Associates  
Kia Gillette, Bernardin Lochmueller & Associates  
Linda Weintraut, Weintraut & Associates  
Tom Weintraut, Weintraut & Associates  
Jim Dittoe, Winning Communities

Robert Dirks of Federal Highway Administration welcomed everyone and introduced the purpose for the meeting: to gather input from consulting parties to help in developing a Tier 1 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). The tiering process has been coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). Dirks said that this is the first of two meetings regarding the MOA; the second one will be held after the consulting parties have responded to a worksheet being presented today and after those comments have been considered for the drafting of the MOA. Consulting parties will have an opportunity to comment on MOA before it is signed.

Mike Grovak provided an overview of the process. On January 9, 2003, Governor Frank O'Bannon announced that 3C is the preferred alternative. The next step is to publish a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). After the FEIS, the Federal Highway will issue its decision in the Record of Decision (ROD). The corridor for 3C is generally 2,000 feet wide; within that corridor is a working alignment. There are several meetings with environmental agencies that are occurring regarding Section 7, Section 404, and Section 106. In Tier 2, 3C will be divided into six segments of independent utility, each of which will have its own Section 106 study. The MOA for the Tier 1 study will be part of the FEIS for Tier 1.

William Malley discussed how Section 106 fits into the Tier 1 NEPA process, showing the parallel paths of Section 7, Section 404, and Section 106. The MOA developed for this Tier 1 Study will be part of the FEIS. Over the next few months, a draft MOA will be developed and circulated among the consulting parties for their comments. The Tier 1 MOA will be signed by FHWA, INDOT and SHPO.

Comments regarding the MOA are requested by April 27, 2003, but Malley indicated that this is a fluid process and the reality is that ideas will be generated for the next several weeks. It is anticipated that the MOA will be completed by August 2003.

Section 106 regulations may be accessed at [www.ACHP.gov](http://www.ACHP.gov).

Malley affirmed that Section 106 studies will be conducted for each segment of independent utility in Tier 2 and that in Tier 2 more detailed study will be conducted on individual properties that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Linda Weintraut passed out "Section 106 Consultation Worksheet for Development of Tier 1 MOA." The purpose of the worksheet is to help focus thoughts and discussion during the meeting on the MOA. She noted there is a large pool of potentially eligible properties as well as some listed National Register properties. (Determinations of eligibility will occur in Tier 2.)

Weintraut said that this is an opportunity for consulting parties to be involved; at this point we should look at larger themes, larger concentrations of potentially eligible historic properties, and those properties that have already been listed in the National Register. We can look at 3C from top to bottom for themes that unite all of the segments of independent utility. She gave a brief overview of those potentially eligible properties in that route.

Weintraut spoke about the requirements for listing in National Register (NR). Properties must meet the NR criteria and have integrity. These criteria are: a) associated with events that have made a contribution to the broad patterns of history, b) associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, c) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant or distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, and d) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. A historic property need only meet one criterion to be eligible for listing in the National Register. In accordance with NR terminology, "integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance" through the retention of seven elements: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property need not retain all seven elements to possess integrity.

Weintraut asked the consulting parties to look at ways to minimize and avoid; ways to preserve and enhance; and ways to interpret and educate. She suggested that conservation easements may be a way to preserve archaeological sites, and interpretative centers for large themes, such as the transportation (Wabash & Erie Canal), agriculture, or quarrying, may be venues for educating the public about the history of southwestern Indiana. These interpretation venues may be linked to tourism and to the education of schoolchildren.

Weintraut was asked to discuss the potential Amish District in Daviess County. She noted that questions still exist about the scope and content of any potential district. While the area "feels" different with its dirt roads, lack of utility poles, and clothes flapping on clotheslines, integrity of historic properties (houses, barns, and outbuildings) is an issue. Different sects (from the Old Order to Beachy Amish to Mennonites) embrace modernity to a varying extent so the built environment and landscape each of those sects looks different. The potential district will be fully explored in Tier 2.

Summary of comments and suggestions from Consulting Parties: 1) Sandra Tokarski suggested that avoidance through the use of Alternative 1 was the best way to address adverse effects of 3C. 2) John Moore asked for another meeting before the MOA is drafted since only two consulting parties attended.

Robert Dirks thanked everyone for their attendance. The worksheet will be sent to all consulting parties. The comment period ends April 27, 2003. Those comments will be considered in the drafting of the MOA. After the MOA is drafted, it will be circulated and another consulting party meeting will be held.



I-69, Consulting Party Meeting  
August 20, 2002  
Indiana Government Center North, 755N  
9:30 – 12:00

This meeting was held in the Indiana Government Center North, Room 755N. Attendees included:

Robert Dirks	Federal Highway Administration
Curtis Tomak	Indiana Department of Transportation
David Isley	Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates
Linda Weintraut	Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.
Tom Weintraut	Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.
Jeff Plunkett	Landmark Archaeological and Environmental Services, Inc.
Richard Green	Landmark Archaeological and Environmental Services, Inc.
John Carr	Indiana Dept Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation
Karie Brudis	Indiana Dept Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation
Rick Jones	Indiana Dept Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation
Cynthia Brubaker	Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
Kirstin Falk	Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
Tommy Kleckner	Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
Bonnie Tinsley	Owen County Preservation
Patsy Powell	Owen County Preservation
Rob Coulter	Brown County Historical Society
Jeff Koehler	Canal Society and Clay County Historian
Jon Cummings	Alliance Analysis
Alexander Scott	Alliance Analysis
Andy Knott	Hoosier Environmental Council
Swenson Yang	Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Organization
Polly Spiegel	
Sandra Tokarski	CARR

Welcoming – Curtis Tomak

Purpose of Meeting – Robert Dirks

Robert Dirks mentioned that this was a follow-up meeting for the consulting parties to present work accomplished since the May 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> meetings.

Historic Resources – Linda Weintraut

Linda Weintraut presented the methodology that has been followed in this project. The field work has involved a preliminary evaluation of integrity and significance. Potential historic properties were shown to provide examples of determining the integrity of a resource. Linda discussed that all properties in the area of potential effect (APE) have the potential for adverse effect. Various mitigation measures were presented. Consulting

parties were thanked for their help in identifying properties that they believed were important resources.

#### Archaeological Resources – Richard Green

Richard Green presented information on the results of the records check and on the development and use of the predictive model. The model is a GIS based model that predicts areas with a high probability for sites eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The figure shown in the DEIS indicates that all alternatives have areas with high probabilities for eligible sites.

#### Next Steps – David Isley

The comment period for the consulting parties extends until November 7<sup>th</sup>. In consultation with SHPO, this is likely the last consulting party meeting for this Tier 1 EIS. If the project moves into the Tier 2 environmental analysis, each section of independent utility for I-69 will have a separate Tier 2 environmental document prepared and will follow the Section 106 guidelines.

#### Question and Answer Period

A question was raised regarding the level of detail needed to make a decision at Tier 1. The process followed in this Tier 1 analysis has worked to identify all potential resources including properties and districts. The determination that all potential resources have the potential for adverse effects results in every I-69 alternative may impact historic resources.

The issue of indirect impacts upon potentially eligible sites was raised. The DEIS discusses indirect impacts upon farmland, forests, and wetlands. Since the exact location of alignments is not known in Tier 1, indirect impacts upon sites can not be determined.

A question was raised concerning archaeological sites under the existing right-of-way for US 41. That information will be gathered and sent to the consulting parties.

Everyone was thanked for participating in this Section 106 meeting and reminded that the comment period extends until November 7<sup>th</sup>.

I-69, Consulting Party Meeting  
May 10, 2002  
Vincennes District Office  
9:30 – 12:00

This meeting was held in the Vincennes District Office for the Indiana Department of Transportation. Attendees included:

Robert Dirks	Federal Highway Administration
Curtis Tomak	Indiana Department of Transportation
Tom Cervone	Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates
Jason Dupont	Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates
Linda Weintraut	Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.
Tom Weintraut	Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.
John Carr	Indiana Dept Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation
Stuart Sebree	Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, National Trust

Introduction – Robert Dirks

Robert Dirks opened the meeting and discussed the need for Section 106 consultation and the role of the consulting parties. Mr. Dirks stated that FHWA is the responsible agency for the Section 106 process.

Tiering and the Area of Potential Effects – Tom Cervone

Tom Cervone briefly discussed the tiered process and how it applies to this I-69 project. The area of potential effect (APE) was presented. The APE for this project is the study band which is a two mile wide area around a corridor and a conceptual working alignment.

Identification of Historic Resources -Linda Weintraut

Linda Weintraut presented the methodology that will be followed in this project. She discussed that the field work would involve a preliminary evaluation of integrity and significance. The question of potential adverse effects was discussed as part of the process. Currently, the identification involved looking at the notable and outstanding resources in the Interim Reports published by the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. Consulting parties were asked for their help in identifying properties that they believed important resources that were not in the Interim Reports.

Identification of Archaeological Resources – Curtis Tomak

Curtis Tomak discussed the archaeological resources and that these resources could not be shown on maps (for confidentiality reasons). Prehistoric and historic sites will be studied.

### Question and Answer Period

The consulting party was asked about the compliance plan and expressed no objections to the plan. A general discussion followed about I-69 covering both the section from Evansville to Indianapolis and the section from Evansville south to Henderson, Kentucky.

I-69, Consulting Party Meeting  
May 9, 2002  
Indiana Government Center North, 755N  
9:30 – 12:00

This meeting was held in the Indiana Government Center North, Room N755. Attendees included:

Robert Dirks	Federal Highway Administration
Lyle Sadler	Indiana Department of Transportation
Jim Juricic	Indiana Department of Transportation
Curtis Tomak	Indiana Department of Transportation
David Isley	Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates
Mike Grovak	Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates
Jeremy Kieffner	Bernardin, Lochmueller & Associates
Linda Weintraut	Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.
Tom Weintraut	Weintraut & Associates Historians, Inc.
Rick Jones	Indiana Dept Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation
Jena Roy	Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
Edith Sarra	CARR and Owen County Preservation
Sandra Tokarski	CARR
Patsy Powell	Owen County Preservation
Bonnie Tinsley	Owen County Preservation
Suzanne Stanis	Historic Landmarks
Andy Knott	Hoosier Environmental Council

Introduction – Robert Dirks

Robert Dirks opened the meeting and discussed the need for Section 106 consultation and the role of the consulting parties. Mr. Dirks stated that FHWA is the responsible agency for the Section 106 process.

Tiering and the Area of Potential Effects – David Isley

David Isley briefly discussed the tiered process and how it applies to this I-69 project. The area of potential effect (APE) was presented. The APE for this project is the study band which is a two mile wide area around a corridor and a conceptual working alignment.

Identification of Historic Resources -Linda Weintraut

Linda Weintraut presented the methodology that will be followed in this project. She discussed that the field work would involve a preliminary evaluation of integrity and significance. The question of potential adverse effects was discussed as part of the process. Currently, the identification involved looking at the notable and outstanding

resources in the Interim Reports published by the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. Consulting parties were asked for their help in identifying properties that they believed important resources that were not in the Interim Reports.

#### Identification of Archaeological Resources – Curtis Tomak

Curtis Tomak discussed the archaeological resources and that these resources could not be shown on maps (for confidentiality reasons). Prehistoric and historic sites will be studied.

#### Question and Answer Period

Questions focused on the role of the consulting parties and how they can help in the identification phase of this project. The consulting parties were asked about the compliance plan and expressed no objections to the plan. Several parties asked for copies of the map showing the historical resources in relation to the alternatives. The Hoosier Environment Council questioned why a 2 mile APE was needed for I-70. The consulting parties also wanted to know when the next meeting would be held.

**Letter from Delaware Nation  
(June 17, 2002)**





## Delaware Nation NAGPRA Office

P.O. Box 825  
Anadarko, OK 73005  
405 / 247-2448  
Fax: 405 / 247-9393  
E-Mail: [history@westerndelaware.nsn.us](mailto:history@westerndelaware.nsn.us)

17 June 2002

U.S. Department of Transportation  
Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division  
575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

RE: Proposed I-69 Indianapolis to Evansville Tier I EIS

Dear Mr. Baxter and Mr. Dirks:

Thank you for contacting the Delaware Nation regarding the above referenced project. The Delaware Nation is committed to protecting archaeological sites that are important to tribal heritage, culture, and religion. Furthermore, the tribe is particularly concerned with archaeological sites that may contain human burial remains and associated funerary objects.

Given the location of the proposed project, we request that you conduct a file search in conjunction with the State Office of Historic Preservation and the state's Archaeological Survey. These state agencies will advise you of the potential for archaeological resources, particularly sites of significant cultural interest or sites that contain human remains. Should either of these agencies determine that there are significant archaeological sites in the area and that these sites are related to the tribe's heritage, the Delaware Nation requests that you contact our offices. Together with the SHPO and the state Archaeological Survey, we will develop a plan to best protect these archaeological resources.

Should either of these agencies recommend an archaeological survey or test excavation of the proposed construction site, we ask that the Delaware Nation be informed of the results of the survey. The Delaware Nation also requests copies of any accompanying site forms or reports.

Also, any changes to the above referenced project should be resubmitted to the NAGPRA Director of the Delaware Nation for review.

Should this project inadvertently uncover an archaeological site, we request that you immediately contact the appropriate state agencies, as well as the Delaware Nation. Also, we ask that you halt all construction activities until the tribe and these state agencies are consulted.

We appreciate your cooperation in contacting the Delaware Nation. Should you have any questions, feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Rhonda S. Fair  
NAGPRA Director



**Chronological Summary of Tier 1  
Section 106 Consultation**



## **Chronological Summary of Tier 1 Section 106 Consultation**

**January 5, 2000** - The Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS for I-69 is published by FWHA in the Federal Register.

**March 16, April 6 and 13, 2000** - An initial round of public information meetings is held throughout the study area. The scope of the project is presented and interested parties are requested to sign-up as consulting parties. No parties sign-up at that time.

**April 5, 2001** - Meeting among FHWA, SHPO, and INDOT to discuss the Section 106 process for I-69.

**June 5, 2001** - Interagency coordination meeting to discuss the Purpose and Need Statement and possible environmental concerns including Section 106 issues.

**August 13, 2001** - Draft Compliance Plan prepared for review.

**August 30, 2001** - FHWA sends out letters inviting consulting parties to participate in the process.

**November 6, 7, 8, 2001** Public information meetings are held in the study area to discuss the screening of alternatives from 14 down to 5. FHWA has a booth where the Section 106 process is explained and ACHP literature is distributed regarding how the public can get involved.

**November 27, 2001** - Interagency coordination meeting to discuss the screening of alternatives and environmental analysis process including the Section 106 process.

**December 19, 2001** - Meeting among FWHA, INDOT, SHPO, and ACHP in Washington, D.C. to discuss the Draft Compliance Plan.

**January 31, 2002** - Meeting among SHPO, FHWA, and INDOT to discuss methodological issues for archaeological resources in the Section 106 process and the Area of Potential Effects.

**April 19, 2002** - Meeting with SHPO to discuss data collection and identification for individual historic properties and districts.

**April 19, 2002** - Section 106 Compliance Plan is revised for submittal to the consulting parties.

**April 24, 2002** - FHWA sends invitations to consulting parties to attend Section 106 meetings in the study area.

**May 9 and 10, 2002** - Consulting party meetings are held to discuss process, methodology, and how they can participate in the process.

**May 20, 2002** - Meeting with SHPO to discuss concurrence procedures for historic properties.

**July 2, 2002** - Meeting with SHPO to discuss archaeological resources and GIS analysis.

**July 12, 2002** - FHWA sends invitations to consulting parties to attend Section 106 meeting in the study area regarding eligibility and effect.

**July 15, 2002** - FHWA issues findings of APE, eligibility, and effects. FHWA will revise the findings should additional properties be discovered.

**August 20, 2002** - FHWA holds a consulting party meeting in Indianapolis to discuss its findings of APE, eligibility, and effects.

**September 5, 2002** - Project historians for INDOT join Chief of Registration and Survey for the state of Indiana (Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology or DHPA), representative from Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, and consulting party for a field trip to Greene County to evaluate Maryland Ridge

**September 12, 2002** - Project historians meet to discuss the Maryland Ridge Area; DHPA letter regarding Maryland Ridge Area sent to consulting party Alexander Scott saying that the area does not appear to be eligible.

**October 24, 2002** - Project historians and archaeologists travel to Monroe County to meet with SHPO and INDOT's staff archaeologist to field check the Virginia Iron Works.

**October 31, 2002** - FHWA, INDOT and SHPO meet to discuss DEIS

**November 4, 2002** - SHPO concurs that the Edwards House is potentially eligible for listing in the national Register

**November 7, 2002** - SHPO responds in formal written communication to the DEIS

**December 13, 2002** - SHPO concurs that the Virginia Iron Works "appears to be eligible" for listing in the National Register

**January 24, 2003** - Project historians send Historic Context Report to SHPO.

**March 11, 2003** - 800.11(e) Documentation sent to Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, SHPO, and consulting parties; letter sent to the consulting parties inviting them to March 27, 2003 consulting party meeting

**March 27, 2003** - Consulting party meeting held in Indianapolis, Indiana. MOA Worksheet distributed.

**March 28, 2003** - Worksheet mailed to consulting parties who were unable to attend the March 27<sup>th</sup> meeting.

**May 9, 2003** - SHPO sends letter to FHWA in response to the solicitation for input into the MOA

**May 15, 2003** - Responses to the Worksheet distributed March 27<sup>th</sup> are tabulated.

**May 20, 2003** - First draft of MOA sent to SHPO.

**May 23, 2003** - Conference call with SHPO, FHWA, and INDOT regarding the MOA.

**June 20, 2003** – Revised draft of MOA sent to SHPO.

**July 13, 2003** - FHWA, INDOT, and SHPO hold conference call regarding the draft MOA to discuss modifications to the draft. SHPO's changes are incorporated into the document.

**July 28, 2003** - SHPO issues letter concurring with the "FHWA's Section 106 Findings and Determinations" including the area of potential effect, eligibility determinations, and effect finding.

**July 30, 2003** - Letter sent to consulting parties inviting them to consulting party meeting on August 19, 2003; draft MOA is enclosed for their review.

**August 19, 2003** - Consulting party held in Washington, Indiana to discuss the MOA.

**September 2, 2003** – End of comment period for the MOA.

**December 3, 2003** – MOA signed.